Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 292 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Quarterly..	„ 8	„ 9	„ 12
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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Dec	DEVANHA	—	8,092
27th „ 1923	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,386
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	CHINA	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st „	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st „	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th „	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th „	NALDERA		15,993
18th „	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,386
9th „	CHINA		7,952
16th „	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CALEDONIA.		76 22
30th „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1923.	MARGHA	8,289
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th „	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th „	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th „	DUMANA	8,427
30th „	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
21st Dec 1923	DONGOLA	8,083	—
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
17th „	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
12th Dec.	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi.
13th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th „	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar
17th „	BANKURA	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
24th „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. BOX 122.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th Nov.	13th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	8th Dec.	17th „
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	17th „	30th „
Fukki Maru.	....	5803	31st „	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th „
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th „	25th „

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	286	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alec. Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20270 Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M. Kametaka	7780	25 „	13 „
Celebes Maru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	25 „
Luzon Maru.	J. Katsumi	3030	17 „	27 „
Honolulu Maru.	R. Yamoni	5751	22 „	3 Jan.
Borneo Maru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 „	9 „

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,40,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Lines) and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1/- [or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 9, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—8 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBLRAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency ex C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—General DRAUGHTSMAN in an Architects Office. Previous experience necessary. White to Box No. 615, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R492

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER for Bombay. Excellent prospects. Apply Box. No. 614. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R491

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—For the D.A.V. College Lahore, a PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS. Pay upto Rs. 150 according to qualifications. M. Sc. in Physics having some experience need only apply to the SECRETARY, D.A.V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 22228

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

WANTED—An experienced Kannada knowing GRADUATE in Accountancy and Book-keeping immediately. Apply within 15th December, 1924, to the undersigned stating qualifications and the expected salary. Only those who possess previous experience and can read and write legibly in Canarese need apply: AMTE & CO., Managing Agents, The Hubli Electricity Co., Ltd., (Dharwar.)
Hubli, 6th Dec. 1924.
A 22229

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SAFE CHILD-BIRTH without pain resulted everywhere by taking ZEMSONA TONIC during pregnancy. Rs. 3/8/0. Dr. MATTHEW'S PHARMACY, Ganjipura, Jubbulpore. (C. P.)
T 495

FINANCIAL.

10,000 Rupees LOAN Moffusil Crop yielding best 100 acres land security. Interest 9 per cent. per year. Apply Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R484

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Eighteen per share will be paid on and after the 15th December, 1924, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered Office of the Company No. 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 10th December 1924.

By order of the Board
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 10th December, 1924.
22244

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION of a Police Accommodation Scheme on the West side of LAMINGTON ROAD AT AGRIPADA, within the area comprised in the Byculla Section of Municipal Ward 'E.'

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR A PART OF THE POLICE OF THE CITY.

SCHEME NO. 70.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the Area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 1743.70 square yards) are as follows:

On the North by land forming part of Cadastral Survey No. 1897 (Byculla Division); On the South and West by the Land, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay; and on the East by a strip of land reserved by the said Trustees for Street Improvement beyond which is Lamington Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 211, dated the 6th November, 1924) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1924.
R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board
22120

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF SECOND ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

WORLI STREET SCHEME.
(Scheme No. 52.)

WHEREAS a Notification of a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. 52) was duly published under the Provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 26th of June, 3rd and 10th of July, 1919, and the said Trustees applied to Government for and did on the 11th October, 1919, obtain sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the said land in accordance with the Provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act and also a Plan No. 406, dated 14th October, 1919.

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said Scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS the said Scheme as so altered involves amongst other things the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of the property as shown on Plan No. 143, dated 20th August, 1924, and coloured green thereon.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered Scheme are as follows:—

AS TO THE NORTHERN AREA.

On the North by the Sea;

On the North-East by Mahim Bay, a passage beyond which are properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1674, 1676, 1676, 1677 and 1678 and by part of old Purbhadevi Road.

On the South-East by propertits bearing New Survey Nos. 3053 (part) 3534 (part) and 3885 (part).

On the South-West by the Worli Low Level Drainage channel; and on the West by the Sea.

AS TO THE SOUTHERN AREA.

On the North and North-East by the Worli Low Level Drainage Channel and by property bearing New Survey No. 3119 (part of)

On the East and South-East by the Worli Low Level Drainage Channel, properties acquired in connection with Scheme No. 51, the said Channel and by properties acquired in connection with Scheme No. 61 and by properties bearing parts of New Survey Nos. 3112, 3113, 3117, 3118, 3123, 3126, 3130 and 3132.

On the South by Fergusson Road, and by property bearing New Survey No. 3... (part of)

On the South-West by Worli Road a passage beyond which are properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3300, 3304, 3305, and 3318 and by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3316 and 3259 (part of) and on the West by the Sea.

The total area of the land so to be acquired is approximately 19,68,694 square yards.

The following properties which are situated within the above limits are excepted viz., properties bearing G Ward Nos. 439 (2a) 439 (2), 439 (1b) and 2537 (7a) and coloured yellow on the Plan No. 143 dated 20th August, 1924, next mentioned.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road in the City of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the alterations in the said Scheme a map (Plan No. 143, dated 20th August, 1924) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1924.
R. R. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.
22183

NOTICE.

WANTED TO INFORM the PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, for 1925, together with copies of circulars of various Governments regarding employment of the passed students, may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
R383

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 3715 in respect of 5 ordinary shares Nos. 78286 to 78290 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Diwali, widow of Mathurbhai Hirabhai Patel has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date thereof otherwise a duplicate allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 9th October, 1924. R496

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the General Offices, opp. Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, for the supply of 500 tons of the best Gujerat Castor seed to the Company's Oil Mills at Sabarmati.

Tenderers will have to lodge a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash of Government Paper, bearing not less than 5½ per cent interest, as earnest money, with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Church Gate, Bombay, and enclose his receipt with the tender, otherwise his tender will not be considered.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent's Office at Lower Parel, Bombay at Rs. 2 each. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. MEDLEY,
Dy. Agent and Secretary.
Bombay, 8th December, 1924. 22232

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JOHN ROBERT BALL and CHARLES WILLIAM BALL, Administrators of the estate of Mrs. Mary Josephine Ball, deceased, of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a Bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khandalla in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Mewal, in the District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 87 Gunthas and 23 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the property of Jerbai N. Wadia on or towards the East by a private passage and beyond it by the property of Merwanji N. Mistry on or towards the West by the valley land and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Bomanji A. Wadia and being portion of Land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Survey No. 67 and now under Survey No. 98 and 99.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1924.
RUDRAPRASAD, M. MANKODI.
For Messrs. Pandia and Co.
Purchasers Attorneys.
22245

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that at an Auction Sale held on the premises on the 20th November 1924, through the Auctioneers Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and CO., under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Haji Bachubhai Alli and Hyderali Haji Bachubhai and on account and at the risk of Bai Changhai, widow of Datoobhai Hassum, and Abdulla Datoobhai Hassum, Rajaballi Datoobhai Hassum, Sher Mahomed Datoobhai Hassum, and Mahomed Hussein Datoobhai Hassum, the sons of Datoobhai Hassum deceased in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 11th November 1922, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part our clients, were declared the highest bidders and the Purchasers of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim in to, or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, charge, possession, lease, lien, exchange or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 10 days from the date hereof at their office at 31 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nishan Pada, Road, otherwise known as New Bengalpoora Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and two square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 2579 and Street No. 239 and 243 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of H. H. the Aga Khan and on or towards the South by the house of Kissimbai widow of Essaji Pogaowker.

PATHARE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
Bombay dated this 10th day of Decr 1924.
22248

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects of Surajram Bapuji, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu, a Brahmin priest, Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KAMLABAI, widow of Surajram Bapuji, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22246

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to every boy. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES OF UJJAIN COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.) BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) at H. Lane Godown, No. 101, Sewree on account of the underwriters:—

32 Full Pressed Bales Ujjain Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water when taking to the S.S. "Tamba Maru" for shipment.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PARTWORN CLOTHING, TOYS, POCKET-KNIVES, FURNITURE AND AUSTRALIAN BIG SAFE

Under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms on account and at the risk of Sheikh Faizullah Delhiwalla the following.

4 bales each 100 Ladies 3/4.
4 bales each 75 morning coats.
2 bales each 100 men's khaki serge Tunics.
By order of the Office concerned.
8 cases Mechanical Toys.
1 case containing 150 Pocket-knives.

Furniture—Roll top office table, corner stands, Arm and Armless chairs, easy chair, Bentwood rocking chairs, marble round table, Bedstead, one lot metal toys, etc., etc., one Australian cupboard safe, and two English safes with stand.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness
1 Waler horse, in saddle and harness
1 Austin Touring Car, Pre-war Model, 10-12 H. P. in good running order.
1 Renault 16-20 H. P. 3/4 Landaulette car in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Abdul Khyum Alibhoy, Ibrahim Alibhoy and Ismailji Alibhoy, the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of July, 1922.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1944, 2086 and 2093 and Cadastral Survey No. 568 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "B" Ward No. 41 (3) and Street No. 171 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Abdul Rehman Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the North and South by the property of Fidahusein Abdulali and were formerly in the occupation of tenants of Ismailji Alibhoy and are now in the occupation of tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301 New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C) 3761 (1D) 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C. 530F 530H and 530I. Tradeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FURNITURE ENGLISH AS WELL AS INDIAN MAKE AT LAL BUNGALOW NO. 107, RIDGE ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL AND BOMBAY MANUFACTURERS SOLID TEAK AND BLACK WOOD LATEST TYPE HOUSEHOLD HIGHLY POLISHED DRAWING, DINING AND BED ROOM COMPLETE FURNITURE, GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, RICH GLASS AND PLATED WARE, PRESTO LEMOSES MOTOR CAR, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 14th December, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of No. 107, Ridge Road, (Lal Bungalow), specially brought from the England and other Continental and made-to-order in India by well-known makers solid teak, black and oak wood richly carved highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, meat safe, dumbwaiter, one English drawing room set of 9 pieces, with mother of pearl inlaid work, one solid bed room set of 8 pieces, one liquor work, bed room set of 8 pieces, drawing room rich satin lined complete set of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble top centre table, vases, mirror back full size sideboard, cabinets, corner cabinets, jardinier stand, double and single door cupboard, wardrobe, roll top writing table, revolving chairs, revolving book case, chiffoneer, one bed room plated glass door set, dressing and washing tables, chest and plain teapoys, hat and umbrella stands, oak and teak wood arm and armless chairs, towel stands, rich glass plated and chinaware, etc.

1 specially ordered Presto Lemoses motor car with dressing room body complete in perfect running order.

Property of S. Fyzee Rahamin, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP AND MACHINERY ETC. AT MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN AND CO. ENGINEER'S STORE YARD NEAR BELLASSIS BRIDGE BYCULLA.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 11th December, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Geo Gahagan and Co. Storeyard Bellassis Bridge Byculla.

A quantity of Stores etc. consisting of old rail pieces cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts channel iron, old angle iron, pipes W. I. and cast iron, wood old, iron scrap tools machinery wooden patterns and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the materials will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152

AUCTION SALE of Artistic designed specially made to order teak and blackwood, open carved and plain Household Furniture by Roberts, Deoji and others, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, library book case, silver show cases, Persian Carpets, Gramophone, marble figures and pillars, silverware, old Chinaware, glass crockery, platedware etc.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction next to Hamilton House, at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers consisting of sliding dining table, arm chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets and show cases library book case, office tables, Gramophone, carpets, electric lamps, marble figures, music teapoys, handsome mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing tables, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, marble top tables, hat and boot stands, meat safe, silverware, Chinaware, glass crockery plated ware, etc.

Property of T. Green, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

BONAFIDE SALE.

OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, OIL PAINTING PICTURES, BRASS ORNAMENTS CHILD'S COT, SINGER SEWING MACHINE COPPER BOILERS, UTENSILS BRASS SCALE COAL STOVE ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 14th December 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public and Bonafide Auction Sale at 138 Motlibai Street, opp. Star Chambers, Byculla valuable made to order Household Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard drawing room cabinet, cottage piano, oil paintings, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Child's cot, mirror door almyrahs, dressing table, Singer Sewing Machine brass ornaments copper boiler and utensils, glass crockery coal stove etc.

Property of J. H. Claydon Esq.

Property on view and Catalogues to be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10
"THE COMMON LAW"
wonderful and elaborate film version of obert W. Chambers' great novel. A strong d powerful love story of an artist and beautiful model set in lavish surroundings d acted by an all star caste including ORINNE GRIFFITH AND CONWAY EARLE.
A PICTURE EVERYONE IS DISCUSSING.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS BRILLIANT PRODUCTION.
POWERFUL—BEAUTIFUL—AND EMOTIONAL.
PATHE GAZETTE.
FELIX TURNS THE TIDE.
Another screaming adventure of the nous film cat.
ces: Re. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and As. 4, including Tax.
OOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT E THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. & 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. & 11 P.M.

GRAND CONCERT
OF
INDIAN MUSIC
BY
OPULAR MUSICIANS
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.
Grand Concert of Indian Music
BY
POPULAR MUSICIANS
ofessor VAHIDKHAN
Nothern India and Well-known Harnonist Professor ShankerRao Kapleshwari and
ss PADMAVATI alias MANORAMABAI
of Benares
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
i Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay
CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL,
Fort, Bombay
Saturday 13th December, 1924
at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
Rates of Tickets—Rs, 10, 5, 3, 2, & 1, (Exclusive of Tax)
plan will be opened in the Vidyalay from ch inst.
ase Hurry up and reserve your tickets nager; V. A. Wagle
Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay, Chira Bazar No. 2.

WANTED—
Candidates for classes in
LESSONS IN LOVE"
all Lovers between Eight and Eighty as given by
an American Lady Love Expert
NSTANCE TALMADGE
Times Daily :— 6-30,—8-15 & 10,
AT
NE MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

NEMA MAJESTIC
RESENTS THIS WEEK
NDUSTAN FILM CO'S.
ATTA JANMA.
ime and Rates as Usual

the kind patronage of H. H. THE RAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
NDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
rner—Grant Road, Bombay
SAUBHADRA
URDAY, 13th Dec. 1924 at 8 p. m.
SHA-NIRASHA
DAY, 14th Dec. 1924 at 3 p. m.
at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!
By request—the Universal Mighty Super-Production
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
ALL THE TWELVE PARTS COMPLETE IN ONE SHOW
PLEASE NOTE THE SPECIAL TIMINGS FOR THE HUNCHBACK FILM SHOWS:
ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NEXT FOUR SHOWS ONLY: 3-30; 5-45; 8 and 10-15 P. M. (S. T.)
Revolving Shows; Ladies and Gentlemen holding Box, Sofa and 1st Class Tickets can take their Seats at any time, and see the remaining portion in the next show in the Same ticket.
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
"LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR"
To-day Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"SENTIMENTAL BLOKE"
Featuring ARTHUR TAUCHERT.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
"QUEEN OF SHEBA"
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"QUEEN OF SHEBA"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

975-18—Malvi M R and Co, Fakirchand Nemichand and others, vs Laduram Pirchand and others, Dabholker and J.
4354-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J.
4355-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Puranand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.
582-24—Khandwalla and C, Chaganlal Maknaji Desai, Baba Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller, Dastur and Co.
1365-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.
1866-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.
2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narsy, Amin and D.
2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manekbai Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSES.

1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Hussein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.
1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.
1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.
1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.
1662-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.
4498-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amerchand and M.
920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, Navalchand Malukchand Amarchand and M.
363-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisoudas, Dikshit M and Co.
364-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.
2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Naranshaji, Dikshit M and Co.
971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Daphtary F and D.
1227-24—Shah and C, Damodardas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Denshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.
1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.
1836-24—Nanabhoy D Chatt, The Appollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.
2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.
1283-24—Ferreira and V, Kanji Purshotam v Hansraj Jugjiwan and ors, Dabholker and J.
1889-24—Captain and V, Archibald Francis Walters v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.
1890-24—Captain and V, Merwanji Cowasji v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.
1892-24—Captain and V, Dossabhoy Hormusji Dhanjibhoy v Lala Har Narayen, Judas and S.
2030-24—Manilal and K, Haji Gulam Husein Haji Fakir Mahomed v Hormusji S Mistry, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.
4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.
4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.
3367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Jusab and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.
4317-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.
3057-13—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V Vachha and Co
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.
2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.
FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.
Appeal No 63-26-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co
REFERENCE.
41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR JUDGMENT.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Seth Gadmalji Shrimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.
4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandumal, vs Madanlal Gopal Kapadia.
1950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.
1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.
3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co, Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.
2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.
3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Ramlinsis and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.
5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co
1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.
2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Cressley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co
2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G
2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.
1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.
2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.
4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.
2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.
617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.
1552-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D.
2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand C and Chh.
614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co
2159-24—Payne and Co The eAhmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab, vs Meghji Champsy, Motichand and D.
LONG CAUSES.
2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co
4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.
2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalia and Chh.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madswji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 58.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2420-22—Wadia G and Co, David Sassoon Co Ltd v Karim Jiwan.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mohamedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khandera L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Mohomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Daphtary F and D.
Re Indian Lunacy Act, Dastur and Co, vs Re Dada Karim, Rahiabai, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doc Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Muichand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.
2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.
2521-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes v Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and anr, Rele and Co, Mantri and Co.
2515-24—Tyabji D and Co Chaturbhuj Ganpatram v Luchminarayen Jaboram Mehta L and Co.
2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas v Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.
2389-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali Kamrudin Tayaballi Mulla v Narmudin and ors, Paralkar and R.
3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Haji Jusab and Co v Manorlal and Co and anr, Madhavji and Co.
2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatius D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.
2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.
2858-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madnavji, Manilal H and Co.
2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.
1222-24—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Latif and Co v Nathmal Ganbhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.
LONG CAUSE.
1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

97-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Ginning and Wg Co Ltd, vs Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2306-24—M V Gokhale, Sitaramrao Laxmanrao Kallam v Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, Mulla and M.
2334-24—Mulla and M, Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit v Sitaramrao Laxmanrao Kadam, M V Gokhale.
1322-23—Madhavji and Co, Shivnarayen Haldeo, vs Durgadutt Ramnivas, Bhaishanker K and G.
1387-23—Wadia G and Co, Sir Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia Kt, vs The Planet Mills Ltd, Craigie B and C, Crawford B and Co.
1438-23—Amarchand and M, The Koninoor Film, vs The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.
1308-23—Payne and Co, Alimahomed Monji and Co, vs Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhai Poonawalla, Malvi M R and Co.
677-23—Ramanlal and H, M M Shah and Co vs The Thames Mersy Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
927-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Motilal, vs Janarayen Nagarmal, Vachna and Co.
1021-23—Jhvery and Co, Ajitsing Chandulal Jhavery, vs Laldas Karsondas, Amarchand and M.
1113-23—Little and Co, Hugh Kole and another, vs Hussinee Anik and Co, Amarchand and M.
1117-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, vs Mathuradas Narotamdas, Amarchand and M.
1130-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, vs Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.
1330-23—Rustomji and G, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd, vs Abdul Hamid Habibbhai, Thakoredas and D.
1005-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Frank Sydney Lund v Lt-Col E G Hart, Payne and Co.
1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakaran Katath Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Chawakaran Katath Assankutty Kezi and anr, Smetham B and L, M B Chothia and Co.
1516-23—N C Dalal and Co, N S Baynker v Tarachand Murlidhar and anr, Kanga and Co.
1571-23—Judah and S, Shanker Malkari Patil v Hinduji Pragji and Co, Sabnis and G.
1342-21—Motichand and D, Ramji Ludha v Hirji Chelabhai and anr, Dabholker and J, Malvi M R and Co.
1345-23—Sukhtanker and G, Feroz v Vesugar v The Italian Motor Car Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji v Amratlal Mowji, Kanga and Co.
4864-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchod and others, vs Bhicaji Ladoo Mistry, Pandia and Co.
456-21—Crawford B and Co, George Thomas Mawson, vs Marsland Price and Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

"MUSLIMS IN BARODA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The statements contained in the letter of Mr. Dawood Patel of Kosamba regarding "the position of Muslims in Baroda" which appeared in your issue of 8th December are likely to create a misunderstanding in the minds of the public in British India not conversant with affairs in Baroda and, therefore require to be carefully examined and verified. Your correspondent's contention that "it is a matter of extreme regret that in these civilised days in spite of all loud talk about Hindu-Moslem unity there is not a single Mahomedan officer in the employ of the Baroda State drawing a salary of Rs. 200 per month" is—if he only puts himself to a little trouble and examines the latest issue of the Baroda half-yearly service list—to say the least far from the actual facts. There are at present more than ten Mahomedan officers in the State drawing salaries of Rs. 200 and more. The Muslims of Baroda constitute only 8 per cent of the total population of the State. And Yet if one were to take a cursory glance at the annual report of the State, you will find that out of the total Police force of about 4,000, fifty per cent. are Muslims and to the Regular forces of the Gaekwar they contribute more than 30 per cent of their members.

Now this stunt of Hindu-Muslem unity and the backwardness and historical importance of the Muslim Community to secure undue advantages for one community has been allowed to play a bit too much and is bound to get on other people's nerves. As a Hindu I might as well retaliate and point out that in the Muslim Dominion of Hyderabad with a population of more than 85 per cent of Hindus, the loaves and fishes are distributed most inequitably. Out of the 67 officers of the higher grades 53 are Muslims and 4 are Hindus. Out of the 121 Mamlatdars only 8 are Hindus and the rest Mahomedans whilst in the Judicial Department out of 141 Judicial officers, only 10 appointments fall to the lot of the Hindus.

Will it not be equitable for Mr. Dawood Patel instead of complaining against the Gaekwar's Government he should write to the Nizam to give to the Hindus in his State what is only equitably due to them so that the Muslims under the Hindu rulers can secure for themselves better advantages and privileges than their education and numerical strength entitles them in fair and open competition?—Yours etc.,

V. M. P.

Baroda, Dec 8.

PROPOSED MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR OF C. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns emphatically to repudiate the prevalent notion that the proposed Deputation of certain Muslim citizens is presenting an address to the Governor on behalf of the Muslim community of the Province. The text of the address itself clearly indicates the deputationists themselves do not claim any representatives capacity and that it purports to emanate from the Muslim citizens who have appended their signatures to it.

And it could not have been otherwise, for the organisers of the Deputation themselves know that barring a few exceptions the whole Muslim community of the Province is against the principle of presenting jejune addresses to Governors and Viceroys of Government. The record of Sir Frank Sly in particular is such that no representative body would ever dream of applauding the "services" of His Bureaucratic Excellency who has proved himself the weakest occupant of the Bhonsha Gadi. The Muslim community of the Province have special grievances against him which I shall take another opportunity to enumerate.—Yours etc.,

A MUSLIM CITIZEN.

Akola.

WESTERN INDIA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The following is the list of fixtures for the 1st and 2nd divisions of the Sphinx League:—

1ST DIVISION.

Saturday Dec. 13th—Hornets versus Bom. Grenadiers, Marine Lines.
Saturdoy Dec. 13th—G.I.P. versus Lusitanians, Cooperage.
Monday Dec. 15th—Bo. Grenadiers versus B.B.R.F.A., Marine Lines.
Monday Dec 15th—West Yorks versus B.B. A.F.I., Cooperage.
Wednesday Dec. 17th—Y.M.C.A versus Parsi Pioneers, Cooperage.
Saturday Dec. 20th—R. A. versus West Yorks, Cooperage.
Saturday Dec. 20th—G.I.P. versus Rangers, G.I.P. Ground, Parel.
All matches unless otherwise stated will commence at 5 p.m.

2ND DIVISION.

Saturday Dec. 13th:—
Parsi Athletes versus Eastern Telegraph, Oval 5 p.m.
Portuguese Rep. versus Govt. Telegraph, Cooperage, 4 p.m.
Colaba United versus Imperial Bank, Oval 4 p.m.
Prector Y.M.C.A versus Mec. Transport G.I.P. Ground, Parel 4 p.m.
Tuesday Dec. 16th:—
Mec. Transport versus Hindu Gymkhana, Colaba 5 p.m.
Police versus I.L.I., Oval 5 p.m.
Wednesday Dec. 17th:—
Byculla Y.M.C.A. versus Times of India, Oval, 5 p.m.
Saturday Dec. 20th:—
Eastern Telegraph versus Govt. Telegraph Oval, 5 p.m.
Parsi Athletes versus Proctor Y.M.C.A., Oval, 4 p.m.
Imperial Bank versus Portuguese Rep., Cooperage 4 p.m.

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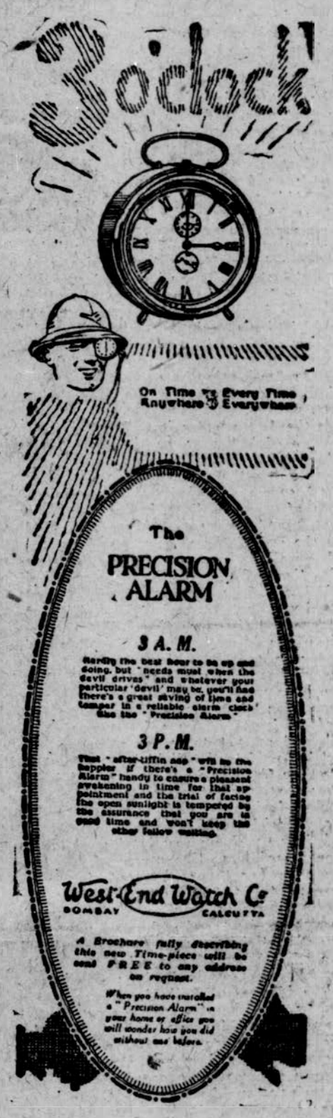
5 o'clock
On Time to Every Time Anywhere Everywhere
The PRECISION ALARM
3 A. M.
Hardly the best hour to be up and doing, but "needs must when the devil drives" and whatever your particular "devil" may be, you'll find there's a great saving of time and temper in a reliable alarm clock like the "Precision Alarm"
3 P. M.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
A Brochure fully describing this new Time-piece will be sent FREE to any address on request.
When you have installed a "Precision Alarm" in your home or office you will wonder how you did without one before.

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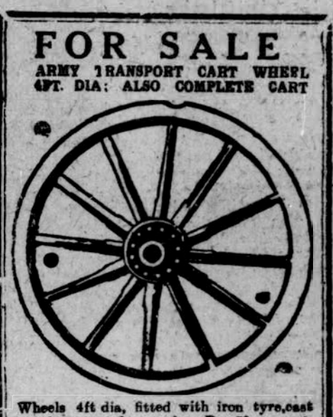
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia, fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50 per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle F. O. R. Bombay.
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C

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Manchester, Nov. 19.—It cannot be said that buyers have shaken off any of the feeling of reserve which has afflicted them now for three weeks or more, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial." They look forward to lower cloth prices and watch with only mild interest the slowly rising price of cotton. Yarn production, they say, is about to be increased and possibly the increase may be overdone, thus causing a bad break in prices. At any rate, supply and demand are moving in opposite directions, the first expanding while the second contracts from day to day. Such a situation calls for procrastination on the part of the cloth buyer, so that we are now in the second quarter of a season which is being frittered away in waiting, though the potential demand is larger than it has been for several seasons past.

The one important factor ignored during the past week has been the gradual rise in the price of the raw material. This neglect may be due to the fact that American spinners have on the whole failed to add the rise to the prices obtained for their product, so that already the spinner has lost ground to the extent of about 1/2d. to 3/4d. per pound. On the other hand, the market has not yet brought itself to look upon the new firmness of cotton as permanent. A crop of 13 million bales, it is argued, justifies a lower price, and if, for the time being, widespread speculation in New York forces up values, the ultimate reaction is all the more assured. The perceptible increase in the trade demand for the raw material is a factor which only counts in this market when that increase is a reflection in the current demand for cloth. Consumption in the United States may make a sensible recovery, but the total for the first quarter is still well below the figures of last year, so that there is still plenty of time before that consideration need worry the market.

Of course a periodic shrinkage in the flow of orders from India is quite normal, and the present phase may last up to the end of the year, if not longer. Any abnormality there may be in the present situation is to be found in the rarity with which the four great ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras hold aloof at one and the same time. When two or three are idle, the fourth is often active, but now the depression appears to have overwhelmed the whole peninsula, and it is jocularly remarked on 'Change that a new expedition of discovery ought to be equipped. Calcutta is the quietest market of all, and as yet too much attention need not be paid to the slight improvement visible on Tuesday in the volume of inquiry from the other three centres. The orders booked during the week have comprised the merest trickle of business, mostly in shirtings, with an occasional good transaction in printers. The course of the rupee exchange has been hesitant, but a new rebound to 1s. 6d. or above does not seem likely as long as sterling remains so strong. Under the circumstances, the report that the Government was considering the advisability of stabilising the rate at 1s. 6d. was received with great interest.

The idleness of India is thrown into relief by the almost complete absence of demand from China, and though the Shanghai auctions have registered a welcome recovery in quotations and clearances, business in this market appears to be confined to modest lines of grey and white shirtings. Java and the Straits Settlements have been active on only a moderate scale. The Near East has maintained its recently won place of honour among Manchester's customers, but even here there has been a distinct slowing down in the rate of buying for Egypt. The pace, in fact, was too hot to last, and though orders are still being placed they are altogether on a lower scale.

North Africa, West Africa, and South America have also done their share to counteract the lack of demand from other sources. Business for these markets is rather spasmodic, but it attained quite appreciable dimensions towards the end of last week, with the result that several Burnley printmakers have had good reason to be satisfied with the week's turnover even if little is heard of the prices accepted. The United States has placed one or two large orders for poplins, though when sterling rises above 4.62 it is within 5 per cent. of parity, and Customs duties are then reckoned on the basis of 4.86. The Continent chiefly Switzerland, has been seeking fine fabrics, while there is a new tendency to look upon Germany as one of the best markets in the immediate future.

The home trade proceeds on its own irregular course, and without a weekly census of production it is impossible to measure the real importance of this section.

The market in American yarns has not been remarkably active, in spite of an occasional heavy transaction. Prices if anything are weaker, and the supply of weft, recently so scarce, is easier. Spinners will have balloted on short time in a few days, but many appear to have anticipated the extension of hours. The Federation however, is busy dealing with the recalcitrants, and good progress is now reported. A patchy sort of business continues to be done in Egyptian yarns, and this helps to maintain the price of the raw material.

JUTE.

Dundee, Nov. 19.—The fall in raw jute, which has been continued, has had a general effect on the market. Buyers of both yarn and cloth are, to a certain extent, holding aloof where purchase is not an essential. This is particularly true of the cloth market. In both instances however, prices have been maintained. Holders are not obliged to sell at a lowe rfigure, for they have too many orders booked at advantageous rates to be forced into that course. There is a fair demand for light hessians. America is evincing some interest, but is not buying largely. There is, however, plenty of work to keep all looms busy. Beef sheets are still being in-

(Continued on page 10.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 628.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 678.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 608.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 221.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. Rs. 158 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 285.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.70 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.10.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Market. Exchange market closed steady with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 5-31/32d.

London, Dec. 9.

Tele Transfers 1/6. Steady.
Bar Gold £4.8.5. Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/16. Dull.

London, Dec. 9.

Rentes 3 p.c. 50 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Dec. 10.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	285
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	221
Japan	109 1/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stokholm	17.45
Christiania	30.96
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24.26
Prague	156.00
Belgium	94.80
Athens	254.00
Prague	155.50

London, Dec. 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.20
Exchange on London in Germany
New York, Dec. 9.
Demand Bills. 4.69.75

READY & FORWARD.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/6 13/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 7/8.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
many 19,805,000M
Exchange on London in Italy 108.72

Bombay Dec. 10.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.

MONEY—
Call—2 per cent Nominal.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Sligtly stearier. Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 9.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 3/4 —1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c., £93 —1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £79 3/16 unchgd.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c., £116 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 57 7/8 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/2 —1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 1/2 —1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 5 14/5/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/8/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/5/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/5.
Bar silver ready Rs. 78/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74/10.

London, Dec. 9.

Bar gold ready s. 88-5.
Silver ready d. 33.3.
Silver forward d. 33.5.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. China and Continent bought, America sold. Market closed with sellers at 1/16d. under the quotation.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan 93/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 87/11.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 10

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 73, Central Bank 22/14 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 415, Apollo 17/8, Bombay Cotton 525, Bombay Dyeing 868/12, Bradbury 500, Century 421/4, Central India 516/4, Colaba Land 148/12, Coorla 157/8xd. Crescent 217/8, Currim 410, David 500, Dwan 630, Edw. Sassoon 182/8, Globe 58/12, Fazulbhoy 843/12, Gokak 101/4 Indian Bleaching 220, Indian Malwa 393/12, Kastoorchand 148/12 Khatao 181/4, Kohinoor 1210, Luxmi Cotton 4600, Madhowji 348/12, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2650, Morarji 2525, New Great 388/12, New City 292/8 Pahani 350, Pearls 583/12, Phoenix 527/8, Simplex 296/4, Swan 1085, Swadeshi 612/8, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1670.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, B. Burma 308/12, B. Burma N. I. 68/12, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/7, Bombay Tramway 36/14, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ord. 55, Katni Defd. 150, New India 12, Shivrajpur 46/4, Tata Iron Ord. 12/8 Tata Iron Defd. 40, Tata Hydro 725 and Scindia Steam 7/1.

London, Dec. 9.

Hongkong Bank £140
Chartered Bank £20 7/8
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Bassia Bags Dec./-
Jan. Sellers £23 1/4
TONE:—
STEADIER AND LITTLE DOING.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Nut Dec. value 44/3
Raw Do Do Jan. Apr. Buyers 44/6

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine closed firm and dearer with moderate trade at £21 1/4 Buyers for Dec./Jan. Shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Decr. Sellers £10 5/8.

Castorseed Bombay was dull and lower and closed at £24 1/4 value for Dec/Jan. and £24 1/4 paid for January Shipment.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Dec. 9.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Councils Bills.

No applications were received for bills and no allotments were made for deferred and immediate telegraphic transfers.

The highest tender received for deferred and immidiate telegraphic transfers is at 1/5 31/32.

The amount to be offered for tender next weew will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Wool sales opened to-day. Available 25,150 bales. Home attendance was moderate and Continent was good. American attendance was fairly numerous and prices were firm.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb. 18 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Decr. 18 3/4.
Tone:—Opened easier and closed steadier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 10.

Ready:—22-5-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Maha	22-7-3		22-5-6	22-5-6
Posh	22-6-6		22-5-3	22-5-3

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—7—0
Magsar 0—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 10.

Ready—74-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	75-6-0	75-9-0		74-14-0
Posh	75-1-0	75-3-0		74-11-0

Teji Mandi
Magsar 0—6—0
Posh 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

The Perfect Xmas Present

WEIGHT FOR WEIGHT & RUPEE FOR RUPEE THERE IS GREATER VALUE IN THE GOOD MAXWELL THAN IN ANY OTHER CAR.

IT IS THE ONLY CAR IN WHICH YOU CANNOT RUIN THE ENGINE BY WANT OF OIL.

Bosch Magneto: Wonderful Springing: Astounding Economy: Zenith Carburettor: Complete Equipment: Perfect Reliability.

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5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

The Good
MAXWELL

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

To-day Reuter reported 32 to 39 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 30 to 36 points down. The market declined on straddle and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Resistance result of steady trade demand."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable under date 9th instant (5-20 p.m.) as under:—

"Trade accounts America and here quieter. Expect sagging market again before Christmas."

In sympathy with a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 451, i.e., Rs. 5½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 453½ around this level jobbers and other Commission Houses sold and the values receded to Rs. 451, but again recovered to Rs. 453½ on general buying and the market closed at Rs. 453½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 454 and closed steady at Rs. 454½ at 6-30 p.m. on buying by jobbers.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 433½ and advanced to Rs. 435 on Bazar operators buying, but again gave way to Rs. 432 on selling by Exporters and shroffs and closed at Rs. 434½. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 429 and going up to Rs. 430½ declined to Rs. 428 on Commission and Exporting Houses selling and closed at Rs. 429½. F. G. Bengal December-January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 381 and Rs. 375 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet, but steady yesterday and the demand was good for red leafy nice quality. Ordinary quality was difficult to sell. About 2,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day nothing was tendered against Oomra and Bengal contracts.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	454 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. ..	382
" " March ..	377
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. ..	430 1/2
" March	430 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay December, 10.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	420	400
M. G. Oomra No. 4	463	448

B. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	454
" " Bengal Dec./January	381
" " Bengal March ..	379
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. ..	434
" " March ..	430

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

10th Dec. 1924.

New York Market, 9th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.05	Dec.			22.73	—32
23.20	Jan.	23.05—15	22.80—40	22.82	—38
23.56	Mar.		23.17—39	23.17	—39
23.93	May			23.54	—39
24.05	Jul.			23.66	—39
23.21	Oct.			22.86	—35

New York Spot on 8th Dec. 23.35 plus .05
New Orleans Spot on 8th Dec. 23.45 plus .30

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December, 10.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	415	..	425
Bombay Cotton	535	..	825
Bombay Dyeing	867-8-70-63	67-8-870	868-12
Century	425-22-8-17-8	18-12-421-4	421-4
Nagpur ex-divi.	516-4 17-8-12-8	515	516-4
Colaba	150-48-12	50-151-4	148-12
Crescent ex divi	222 8-20	217-8	18-12-17-8
Indore ex-divi.	406-2-8-391-4	393-12	393-12
Kohinoor	1186	..	1186
New Great	390 91-4-32-8	387 8	390
Pearl ex divi.	536-4-35-30	532-8	533-12
Phoenix	535-37-8	..	527-8
Bharucha	102-8	..	101-4
Simplex	236-4-37-8-31	32-8-235	236-4
Swan ex-divi	1035	..	1035
Swadesh ex-divi.	612-8 660-10	610	7-8 612-8
Fabni	350	..	350
Fazal	850-47-8 40	843 12	42-8-843-12
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	180	..	180
Globe	58-12	..	58-12
Mysore	116-4	..	113-12
Madhavji	350-47-8	350	348-12
Finlay ex-divi.	781-4	..	765
Gokak ex-divi	101-4	..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	185	..	182-8
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	125
Alcock	185	..	186-4
Bombay Burma Ord. ..	308-12	..	308-12
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	86 14	..	86-4-87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	62-8	..	62-8
Bundi Cement	9	..	8-12
Central E. Mining	26-4	..	26
Indian Cement	36-4	..	36-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	12-8	..	12-8
Tata Steel Defd.	40	40	40

Telegraphic market advices:—New York market still meeting hedge selling

January highest 23.05 (at the opening), lowest 22.77 (11-56 a.m.) range .28 points.

Liverpool Market 9th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.03	Jan.	12.87—16	12.87—16	12.67	—36
13.06	Mar.	12.93—13	12.92—14	12.72	—34
13.10	May			12.77	—33
13.06	Jul.			12.74	—32
12.72	Oct.			12.42	—30
	Egyptian				
27.20	Jan.			26.00—120	
25.35	May			24.55	—80

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 325,000.

(2) Market declined on some hedge selling and straddle selling. Local operators working against the market.

American cross rate 4.71.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Total Day's Sales:—
At Liverpool 5,000 bales.
On Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Of East Indian 300 bales.
Universal Standard 13.18. Quiet.
Mid. Americans Spot 23.05d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

March.	23.21
May.	23.57
July	

New York Noon Call:—
March.
May
July
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—
January
May

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PR

Liverpool, Dec

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's Pric
January	12.81
March	12.92
May	12.97
July Oct	12.63

EGYPTIANS.

January	26.50
March	25.35
May	24.70
July	23.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, D

Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.	Liv
Months	To-day's Pr
December	12.6
January	12.6
February	12.6
March	12.7
April	12.72
May.	12.77

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Barrows Lecture, Wilson College, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 a.m.
Mr. G. F. Darling to read a paper on "Rust Proof and Acid Proof Steels," Town Hall 6-15 p.m. Open to public.
Lecture on Town Planning by Capt. Gilbert-Lodge, university South wing 6 p.m. Open to public.

FRIDAY, December 12.

Physics Colloquium, Colaba Observatory, 5 p.m.
Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 13.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
S. S. Devenha due with English Mails 6 a.m.
Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

SUNDAY, December 14.

Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Pathe Cinema—Royal Opera House: "The Common Law" adapted from the novel by Robert W. Chambers.
Excelsior Cinema: at 6-30 p.m., "The Sentimental Bloke."
Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."
Empress Theatre: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."
West-End Cinema: Charni Road at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cine Madeleine: Tram Terminus, Grant Road, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Globe Cinema: Sandhurst Road, at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays Extra show at 3 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13	0	21	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	45	22	30
Poona Mail	11	30	15	0
Inter III Poona Express	12	30	14	15
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9	0	21	30
Madras Fast Passenger	21	40	8	30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	7 0

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express 40th in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SUSILABAI JAYAKAR.—Wife of Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bar-at law, died suddenly of heart failure last night Funeral at 9 this morning at 391, Thakurdwar.

BOMBAY G. WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. in the said committee's office.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I., will play the music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The next General meeting of the Malabar Catholic Association will be held at 10 a.m. sharp on Sunday (the 14th inst.) All members and well-wishers are kindly requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line s. s. "Alpine" left Suez in the afternoon of the 8th inst.

The Clan line s. s. "Colquhoan" arrived in London in the evening of 6th inst.

The B. I. S/S "Mandala" which left Bombay on the 14th ultimo, arrived Plymouth on the evening of the 8th instant.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE

Mr. S. H. Prater O.M. Z.S. Curator, Bombay Natural History Society will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Thursday (the 18th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Some Indian Reptiles Their haunts and Habits" illustrated with lantern slides and specimens. The lecture is open to the public.

C. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of the Congress delegates the 39th session of the Indian National Congress will take place in case of more than three applications, on Sunday (the 14th inst.) between the hours 2 and 7 (S.T.) in the dispensary of Dr. T. H. Mehta, 63 Dadi Seth Agiari Lane, where the polling station has been arranged.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).

An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. G. F. Darling will read a paper on "Rust Proof and Acid Proof Steels." The meeting is open to the public.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th December 1924 to 6 a.m. of 10th December 1924.

Small-pox attacks 1 deaths nil. Cholera attacks nil deaths nil; Plague attacks 1 *death nil; Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 116. Total Mortality this day last year 85

*Imported from Rai Bareili.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of this Union Mr. A. C. Sequeira B.A., L.L.B. Editor of "The Mangalorean Review", will deliver a lecture on "The Autonomy of the Church" to-day (Thursday) at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the St. Xavier's College. Rev. Fr. J. Fell S. J. will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS.

Gentlemen desiring to be enrolled as Volunteers for the forthcoming Sessions of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference (27th, 28th and 29th December) and the All-India Muslim League (30th and 31st December, to be held in Bombay, are requested to communicate their names to the Hon. Secretary, c/o. Hilal Manzil, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. 3.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FOR BELGAUM CONGRESS.

Election of two representative of G. Ward for the Belgaum Congress, will be held on registered in the office of the said Congress Saturday 13th December 1924. Voges will be Committee from 7 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.

The following five candidates are standing for the election:—V. S. Ramaswami, Abedally, B. N. Koparde, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, S. N. Modak.

The members who have paid four annas for this year are requested to given in their votes.

GAYATRI PURUSCHARANA CEREMONY

The great Gayatri Puruscharana of 24 lacs of Japas of Gayatri has been started at Vile Parle in Paleshwar Tempte by the Brahmins who are residing in that village. The Brahmins residing at Santa Cruz Andheri, Borivali, Kandavali, Ghatkooper and Malad are also cordially invited by the Puruscharana Committee to take part in this holy religious task. This affair will last for a month and a quarter. Brahmins, Gujaratis as well as Dakshanis, are invited to co-operate with the promoter.

"THE VIRSATILES" AT BANDRA.

A band of amateurs entertained a large audience in St. Martin's Club, Bandra, on Saturday and Sunday last with a variety entertainment of a very interesting character, consisting of musical interludes, Hawaiian dance and music, humourous sketches and a display of ventriloquism. Mr. Brace's whose clever manipulation of several uncommon musical instruments was particularly appreciated. Mr. George Bosarro upon whom fell the management of the entertainment, acquitted himself with much credit both on the steel-guitar and in a display of ventriloquism.

THE BALAVANTA SANGHA, PARLA.

Under the auspices of the Geeta Dharma Mandal of the Balavanta Sangha, Parla, an examination in Geeta Pathan was held in the Hall of Tilak Vidyalaya, Parla, on Sunday last. In all, ten candidates appeared for the same. Messrs. Bhaooshastri Damale, S. K. Gokhale, M Ss., and G H. Pethe acted as judges on the occasion. After the examination, the successful students, five in number, were awarded prizes at the hands of the president, Mr. K. R. Divekar, Solicitor. An announcement was made of another competition to be held in reciting Stotras on Mahashivratra Day.

LECTURE ON "TOWN PLANNING."

The second of the series of lectures by Captain Gilbert-Lodge of the Bombay Development Department on "Town Planning" will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Lecture Theatre of the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, first floor, west side). The following is the syllabus of his second lecture:—Man and his Mental Outlook as affected by environment. His work reflecting his mental outlook. His mental outlook reflected in his work Quantity and quality of work-dependent on his Home-life and surroundings. Recognition of this act by Manufacturers, Henry Ford, Lever and others.

The lecture is open to the public.

THIRD BARROWS LECTURE.

Dr. G. W. Gilkey of the University Chicago will deliver the third of the Barrows Lectures at 5 o'clock to-day in Wilson College Hall, the subject being "Jesus' Life With God."

FRIDAY'S PAPER.

Dr. G. W. Gilkey of the University of Chicago will deliver the fourth of his Barrows Lectures at 6 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) in Wilson College Hall, the subject being "Jesus and the Mysteries of Life and Death."

SATURDAY'S PAPER.

Dr. G. W. Kilkey will deliver in Wilson College Hall at 6 o'clock the fifth of his Barrows Lectures on Saturday (13th inst.) subject being "The Lordship of Jesus", and to-morrow, Sunday (Same hour) the final lecture on "Jesus and the Future."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. on Thursday December 11th. Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F. V.:—One Step—Swance Fox Trot—"Joseph" from Madame Pompadour, Fox Trot—Song of India, Waltz—Madame Pompadour, One Step—Peter Gink, Fox Trot—I'll see you in C-U-B-A, Waltz—Southern Moon, Fox Trot—So this is Venice, Extras—Time Permitting.

News Bulletin.

Arrangements have been made at the Club for dancing during the programme.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The annual gathering of The St. Xavier's College Gujerati Seminary was held under the presidentship of Seth Ishwardas Luxmidas, the Sheriff of Bombay, in the Vanita Vishram Hall on Sunday last. Many prominent ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. There was a large number of ladies studying in various Colleges. In the four dramatic pieces staged on the occasion. Mr. Hormasji Hathodiwalla, Miss Kamla and Miss Sushila were no doubt attractive. Prof. Zabhwalla's singing was also well received by the audience. After the Secretary, Mr. Chimanlal Shah, had read the annual report the President delivered his lecture. The Joint Secretary Mr. Mahawir, proposed a vote of hearty thanks and the whole party was then served with refreshment.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS. RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

A meeting of the representatives of the Labour Unions in Bombay was held in the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday (the 7th instant) to consider the steps to be taken to organise the fifth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held in Bombay either in February or March, 1925, and to form a Reception Committee for the same. A strong Reception Committee of prominent men sympathising with labour movement and representatives of the local labour and trade unions, with power to adopt, was formed to organise the fifth session of the Trade Union Congress in Bombay. Messrs. J. H. Jhabwala of the Central Labour Board, R. R. Bakhale or the Servants of India Society, D. K. Tendulkar of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, and Sada Nand of the Bombay Port Trust Union were appointed Joint Honorary Provincial Secretaries of the Reception Committee to do its work and were authorised to commence correspondence with the Labour Unions in India, Burma and Ceylon until the election of the office-bearers of the Committee takes place.

A meeting of the newly formed Reception Committee will be held on Saturday, the 13th December, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

SODALITY OF THE "IMMACULATE CONCEPTION."

On the night of 7th instant the Men's Sodality attached the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope celebrated their Golden Jubilee in their Cathedral Church, at Khuleshwar. There was Solemn High Mass at 7 a.m. The celebrant was Monsgr. B. D'Monte assisted by Rev. Fathers Rafael and the Choir sang Leonard's Mass for mixed voices which was under the baton of Mr. Remedios, the organist, and was supported by a full orchestra, the orchestral parts having been arranged by Mr. A. R. Phillips. The solo parts were well rendered by Mrs. Teco. Pereira and Mrs. Thos. Ferro. Rev. Fr. Borens preached in the morning on the "Duties of a Sodalist."

In the evening there was a Choral Service at which the Sodalities from St. Peter's, Bandra; The Holy Name St. Ann's Byculla; The Rosary Church, Mazgaon; St. Ignatius', Jacob Circle; The Victoria Church, Mahim; and The Young Men's Sodality attached to the St. Xavier's College, took part. A Procession was formed up at their little chapel and wended its way round the whole compound of the church singing hymns in honour of Our lady and then solemnly entered the church which was packed to overcrowding. His Grace Dr. Goedier the Archbishop delivered a sermon on the Jubilee; which was followed by Solemn Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament.

ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.

The Secretary Centenary celebration Committee, Elphinstone High School Bombay writes:—

A Centenary Celebration Committee, was recently formed with Sir D. E. Wacha as President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as Vice-President, and Hon. B. V Jadhav, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and others as members. The Committee has finally fixed on the 7th, 8th and 9th of January as the dates for the celebrations. The main items of the programme on the 3 days will be as follows:—

7th Jan. Sports in which present as well as past students will take part.

8th Jan. Speech day. When His Excellency the Governor and a few past students will address the past and present students in the Central Hall of the school at 5-30 p.m.

9th Jan. Social Gathering. There will be musical and dramatic entertainments by the present students, followed by a dinner of the present boys only, and a separate old boys' dinner at 8-15 p.m.

It is also proposed to bring out a centenary memorial book, containing the history of the school to date from its earliest beginnings and embodying also the reminiscences of eminent "old boys" who may care to send in their contribution to the undersigned in time. The book is to be given free to all the 'old boys' of the school.

It has also been decided to form an 'Old Boys' Association with the object of promoting sympathetic bonds between the past and the present students and securing an active interest of the "Old Boys" in the present condition of the school. Past students are requested to send in their names and addresses to the Secretary.

It has been estimated that Rs. 8000 will be required to defray the expenses in connection with these celebrations. The Committee hopes that all past students will contribute liberally.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF FUND

2ND INSTALMENT.

The following is the list of donors to the above-mentioned fund, opened by Mrs. Bapsey Sahavala.

Proceeds of the West-End Cinema Rs. 500; proceeds of the Cine Madeleine Rs. 722; H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala Rs. 500; Pearl Merchants Association Rs. 500 Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Rs. 300; From the poor-box of the Esplanade High School Rs. 251; Merwanji Sons and Co., Rs. 200. M. N. Mehta (Calcutta) Rs. 101; B. D Mama Rs 100; Mafatlal Gagalbhai Rs. 51; Nariman M. Poonwala Rs. 51. Through P. R. Shroff and Sons:—P. R. Shroff and Sons. Rs. 51; M. B. Ghadhi and Co., Rs. 51; D. B. Rs. 25; Merwanji M. Mistry Rs. 25; R. J. Mehta Rs. 25.

Jagjivan Moolji Rs. 51; M. N. K J Rs. 50; Dadi Manecksji Limji Charity Fund Rs. 50; In sacred memory of Bai Goovardi and Son Jamshedji M. Shroff from Merwanji Nayroji Shroff Rs. 50; Bai Tatrabai Chunilal Rs. 39; A Parsee Lady Rs. 25; A Humble Parsee (Secundrabad) Rs. 25; M. B. A. Rs. 25; Sums below Rupees 25- Rs. 291-5-9. Total Rs. 4,859-5-9.

Of the above instalment Rs. 4,000 are to be sent to Mrs. Matherie Mathews of Kunamkulam (Madras) who is the honorary Secretary of the women's Flood Relief Fund. It will be devoted to the 'feeding' of the 'women' and 'children' only, in the districts where distress is found to be the keenest. Rs. 859-5-9 will be sent to T. R. Krishna Swami for the Relief of the Untouchables in the district of Vaikom.

The first instalment of Rs. 7,025 which was sent to Mr. Rajagopalcharia of Salem has been distributed under his personal supervision. Arrangements have been made for the construction of 290 houses in Cochin and the rebuilding of a village of 40 houses in Trichinopoly which in all has cost Rs. 3,000 so far.

S. INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The grand total of the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, now comes to Rs. 91,163-8-11. All contributions should be sent to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Servant of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

The following are extracts from the fifth annual report of the above Society for the year ending June 1924:—

The total number of life-members stands at 32. Our ordinary membership increased from 75 at the beginning of the year to 121 at the end of the year under report.

During the year under report the Committee had to investigate and report on 690 cases. Out of these our Committee found that no help was necessary in 296 cases; renewal of help was recommended in about 200 cases and fresh help was arranged in 133. With regard to the fresh cases in which help was necessary, the help was recommended in the form of sewing machines, of accommodation in Charity Chawls, of temporary assistance to enable parties to go out of Bombay for recouping health. In about 40 cases however periodic assistance had to be arranged for, where widows with a number of children found themselves stranded by the sudden death of the husband or where parties were found unfit for work on account of old age or disease.

Our Committee also drew the attention of the community to one or two matters which were forced on their observation during the course of their investigations. The Committee have noticed repeatedly that in many of the cases that have come under their observation the most pressing need was that of healthy and cheaper quarters: our Committee found itself entirely helpless in the matter of providing relief in this direction. Our Committee are glad to note, however, that the N. M. Waida Charities have already during the year under report built residential blocks consisting of tenements of two rooms and a kitchen each for 16 families at Amboli near Andheri, where they have leased for the purpose extensive grounds. Our Committee find that most of these blocks have already been filled up, and they learn with pleasure that the N. M. Wadia Charities propose to build further blocks on the same site.

The following figures regarding the number of cases investigated during each year will bear witness to the growth of our Society's work in this direction during the last five years.

Year.	No: of cases investigated
1919—20	100
1920—21	360
1921—22	340
1922—23	408
1923—24	690

The N. M. Wadia Charities, the F. M. Cama and the N. M. Cama Charities, and the Parental Mama Charities refer all applications for help that they receive to our Society, and all the cases in which they are giving help come under the observation of our Committee regularly once a year. The Parsi Panchayet Funds have already supplied to us a complete list of the names of the parties who receive periodic help from their Funds, but they do not send all the applications that they receive to our Society for investigation, though in all cases in which they give help on our recommendation they call for a report from us before they renew the help. The total number of cases in Bombay in which the Parsi Panchayet Funds give periodic help is approximately about 560. Out of these 560 cases our Committee has been in touch with and investigated about 220. The rest, viz:, 339 still remain to be looked into.

Our Committee were asked by the Bombay Government to send in our views on the draft Bill for the custody and protection of minors and young persons; we drafted a memorandum embodying our opinions on the details of the Bill and copies of this memorandum have already been distributed amongst members for information.

During the year under report our Committee received Rs. 3,135/- as donations to the Casual Relief Fund, and Rs. 708/- for relief in specific cases from Charity Funds and others. Our Committee spent during the year Rs. 2950/- approximately on periodic doles and casual relief, and about Rs. 370/- on the supply of patent and other medicines. Out of Rs. 2950/- about Rs. 600/- were spent in casual relief and the rest in monthly stipends. The year under report is the first year in which our Committee resorted on a large scale to the payment of monthly stipends. This has been due to the kind interest in the work of our Society taken by a friend Mr. A. B. Godrej who has been placing Rs. 300/- per month at the disposal of our Committee for distribution in relief. Our Committee has been giving periodic help in cases in which it has thought it necessary to keep a watch from month to month or in cases where our Committee found it difficult to arrange for help from other Funds. Our Committee are glad to note that the sons of the late Mr. Pirojshah B. Modv have also evinced their sympathy in our work by giving us a donation of Rs. 250/-.

The Committee has already a scheme for an Industrial work class for unemployed or incapacitated males. This work class will soon be opened in the premises kindly placed at the disposal of our Society by the Zorcastrian Association free of rent. The scheme will involve working charges of approximately Rs. 450/- per month and the Committee hope that all those who sympathise with the scheme will support it by donations.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY G. I. P. TRAIN.

Ganu Amrita (50), a Hindu labourer, was working on the up line of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla on Tuesday morning when he was knocked down by a train and rendered unconscious. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

On the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Pana Chand Kalyanji (40), a Hindu merchant, who was knocked down and run over by a motor car No. Z-4503 at Girgaon on the 29th ultimo.

The evidence showed that the deceased was trying to cross Charni Road, near Portuguese Church, Girgaon, when motor car No. Z-4503 came from the opposite direction and knocked him down. The horn was sounded by the driver. The injured man was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died. Medical evidence showed that death was due to injuries following pneumonia.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A LORRY.

On the 2nd instant at about 4-30 p.m Mahadeo Luxmon (27), a Hindu mill-worker, was walking along Suparibag Road with Pandu and Shivram, also two mill-workers, when a postal lorry No. 9388 driven by Joseph Paul came from behind and struck Mahadeo and then his two companions. Mahadeo died on the spot and his two companions were removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, on Wednesday, Inspector Douglas Luch of Motor Vehicle Department who had examined the lorry, said that the rod forming part of the steering gear was broken. A portion of the broken part showed that it was an old breakage. The breakage would put the steering completely out.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT CHINCH BUNDER.

A MUNICIPAL STORES GODOWN BURNT DOWN.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning at about 7-30 o'clock at Chinch Bunder in a municipal hut used as municipal stores godown. As huge clouds of smoke were seen by pedestrians, fire-brigades were communicated with and the Babula Tank fire-engine under Mr. Honey followed by another engine from Mandvi immediately went to the spot and found the whole hut ablaze. The flames spread to an adjoining corrugated iron shed containing machinery, for mixing tar and stones. The shed was, with the best efforts of the fire-brigades, saved partially. The fire was brought under control within 15 minutes. The damage to the godown and iron shed is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000. The cause of fire is not known.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 49th week 1924, i.e., the week ending 6th December 1924.

The total mortality 662 was 12 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.76. These figures compare favourably with those for the 49th week of 1923 when the mortality was 666 and death-rate 28.38 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 766 and death-rate 35.84.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 244 as against 1 and 217 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 146 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 493 as against 623 in the 49th week of 1923 and 514 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

NOT RETURNING DOCUMENT TO COURT.

4 MONTHS' S. I. TO PERSIAN ENGINEER

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard an interesting case on Wednesday in which the issue involved was whether a plaintiff in a civil suit could take away an exhibit put in the proceedings and not return it to the Small Causes Court when called upon to do so by that Court, and whether he could be criminally liable for intentionally omitting to produce the same under the Penal Code.

In this case Ali Khan Awaz Khan, a Persian engineer, was charged before Mr. Rangnekar, under Section 175 of the I. P. C. with intentionally omitting to produce the document which he was bound to do.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the accused filed a suit in the Court of the learned additional Judge of the Small Causes Court against Messrs. A. Nimazee and Co. for about Rs. 1,800 for arrears of his wages and railway charges as fifth engineer on s. s. "Englestan." The suit was dismissed and the accused went in appeal before the Full Court which upheld the decision of the lower Court. During the hearing articles of agreement of wages were produced by the Shipping Master. After the suit was over, the accused went to his pleader, Mr. Suntoke, and asked him to get back the articles of agreement from the custody of the Court. Mr. Suntoke's clerk got the document from the Judge's clerk on the 8th September 1924, asknowledging receipt for the same which was countersigned by the accused. Subsequently a demand was made by the Shipping Master for the return of the articles of agreement from the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court. The accused was therefore called upon through his pleader by the Court to produce the document which was in his possession, but he refused to do so, saying that justice was not done to him and that he would not produce the document. Thereupon a notice was served on him through the Small Causes Court to show cause why he should not deliver the document to the Court and on his failure to do so he was informed that steps would be taken against him. At the hearing of the notice on November 26th the accused remained absent. Subsequently the learned Chief Judge, Mr. Jhaveri, lodged a complaint against the accused before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who issued a notice against the accused to show cause why he should not produce the document. The notice was argued and converted into a summons.

At the hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. J. D Fonseca, Head Bailiff, Small Causes Court, produced the proceedings in the suit filed by the accused in the Small Causes Court and the correspondence that passed between that Court and the Shipping Master's office.

Dorabji Pestonji, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Suntoke, pleader, said, at the instance of the accused he took the document from the custody of the Court and returned the same to the accused and obtained his signature for it.

Jhaz V. Rodrick, a clerk in the Shipping Master's office, said he had produced the document before the Small Causes Court, but the same had not been returned to him though frequent demands were made through the Court.

The accused in his statement admitted the possession of the document, but said he had sent it to Persia. If he obtained justice, he was prepared to return it to the Court.

Mr. Thanawalla then addressed the Court and said the accused's conduct deserved serious notice. The accused had also failed to explain to the learned Chief Judge and persistently refused to produce the document although it was with him.

His Worship sentenced the accused to four months' simple imprisonment.

ECHO OF 1921 BOMBAY RIOT.

CHARGE AGAINST A MILKMAN.

The echo of the riot of 1921 once again reverberated in the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday when Kheshav Luxmon Borkar (28), a Hindu milkman, was placed by Inspector Nyampalli before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with rioting, house-breaking by day and abetting with the other members of the unlawful assembly to which he was alleged to have belonged.

Mr. W. D. Barodia, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, pleader.

The prosecution case was that the accused was one among a body of rioters who on November 18th, 1921 broke open a liquor shop belonging to Bala Ramachandra and caused damage to the contents to the extent of about Rs. 2,000. Some of the rioters who were arrested then and there were tried and dealt with according to law, but the present accused was not arrested till the 15th of November, 1924.

Mr. E. A. Fern, Inspector of Police, C. I. D. stated on 18-11-1921 he was in charge of Byculla Police Station when he received a telephone message that rioters were breaking up liquor shops in Goregaon. Witness went with a few police constables and a magistrate in a motor lorry to Goregaon. Witness alighted and went to Dhaku Parbhu's Wadi to find whether the rioters could be rounded up. Through an opening in the wall witness saw about 20 persons at a liquor shop opposite the Wadi and a large crowd near the liquor shop. Witness recognised the present accused who had in his hand a hammer with which he was breaking liquor jars and barrels. Witness watched the riot for a few minutes and then split his party into two so as to round up the rioters. Before the witness' party reached the scene, the rioters had finished their work and were moving on. At the sight of the police they ran in all directions so that only a few were arrested. Enquiries regarding the present accused resulted in nothing.

Further hearing was adjourned.

POSSESSING UNLICENSED OPIUM.

ACCUSED GETS 9 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR AND FINE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Excise Inspector M. S. Navalkar charged (1) Yusuf Karim, (2) Rasul Rajmohmed and (3) Lnoos Shah Kalan with possessing 15 pounds of opium without a license, valued at Rs 1,054-6-0.

The prosecution case was that the Excise Department having received certain information kept a watch at the Dry Dock Gate, Prince's Dock at 10 p.m. on Tuesday when the first and third accused were found alighting from a victoria while the second accused was driving the victoria. All of them were arrested and a search was made when ten pounds of opium was found on the person of the second accused concealed on his abdomen and back and opium weighing five pound was found in the bay bag concealed in the victoria.

The first and the third accused pleaded not guilty while the second accused pleaded guilty and said the opium was given to him by a Japanese to pass it out of the gate for Rs. 30.

His Worship discharged the first and third accused giving them the benefit of doubt while the second accused was sentenced to suffer nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, six months' further imprisonment. The victoria and the horse were ordered to be confiscated.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PURCHASE OF FIRE ENGINES.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner was considered forwarding quotations for fire engines. He recommended the purchase of two fire engines from Leylands at a cost of £2,760 c.i.f. Bombay. The type of engine offered was a departure from that used in the local fire brigade at the present time, but the London Fire Brigade had many such engines in use, said the Commissioner. The Committee agreed to the purchase of the two engines.

LATE MRS. SUSHILABAI JAYAKAR,

We regret to announce the death which took place suddenly at 10-45 p.m. last night of heart failure of Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar, wife of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. The deceased had been keeping poor health for some time past. This, however, did not prevent her engaging herself in her normal activities up to within half an hour of her death. At 10-15 p.m. last night she had a sudden attack and in spite of the efforts of Dr. M. J. Kothare who was immediately sent for, she expired at 10-45 p.m. The deceased was the daughter of Mr. Dadaji K. Dhairyawan and had studied upto the matriculation standard. She took prominent part in all national activities, was member of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Ladies Social Club and other similar institutions. She was president of the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj. She leaves behind one son and three daughters of whom the eldest is married. We offer our sincere condolence to Mr. M. R. Jayakar in his bereavement.

CINEMA FILM DISPUTE.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The popular film, "Jungle Goddess," formed the subject-matter of an application heard by His Lordship Justice Waller yesterday (Dec. 2). The application was made by Messrs. Peninsular Film Service for setting aside the injunction granted by the High Court restraining them from using the film pending the disposal of a suit filed in respect of it by Messrs. M. A. Rahim and Co., of Bombay, who claimed exclusive right over it in India. But the Court had ordered Messrs. Rahim and Co. to furnish a security of the value of Rs. 3,000, and as they had not done so within the prescribed period, the petitioners pleaded that the respondent company were not entitled to the protection given by the injunction. His Lordship allowed the petition and dissolved the injunction, but directed the petitioners to keep an account of the proceeds realised by them from exhibiting the film. Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty, instructed by Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the petitioners and Mr. M. Subbarava Iyer for the respondents.—"Madras Mail."

"INDIAN FILMS."

A CORRECTION.

In our leading article on "Indian Films" published on the 5th instant the authorship of the film depicting the capture of Poona by Shivaji was inadvertently attributed to the Maharashtra Film Company. The film, in fact, has been manufactured by the Deccan Pictures Corporation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

In the share market jutes did not exhibit much change in the position and on the whole market was quite steady with not many sellers in evidence. In coals a few transactions were reported with little outside support. Teas showed a weaker tendency with more sellers than buyers. In miscellaneous only a limited business passed that call for no special mention. Government securities were firmer in tone. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 65/15, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/6, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 93/2, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/4, do 1930 102/4.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/10, Imperial Bank 350.

Railways:—Hardwar Dehra Railway 97. Dymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway rebate 71.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/12 Kesoram 4/14.

Jutes:—Auckland 260, Chevoit 315, Clive 13/6, Delta 549, Empire 58/8, Fort William 267, Hooghly ord 77, Howrah 44/10, Hukumchand ord 11, Kamarhatty 657, Kankinarrah 23, Lawrence 626/8, National 295/8, Northbrook 58/8, Orient 231, Standard 422/8, Waverley 9/4, Budge Budge 447/8.

Coals:—Albion 5/4, Bansjorah 13/4, Bakora and Ramgur 23/12, Gopalichuck 10/12, Kasoonda and Nyadeo 20/12, Neetooria annas 10, New Tetturya 6/12, Nodiha 5/6, Samla and Kendra 11/4, Talcher 6/6.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 4/14, Bengal Aerating Gas 50, Burma Corporation 10/8, Calcutta Lee Association 12/4, Bengal Timber Trading 92, Port Shipping 14/8 New Savan Sugar 7/14, Samastipore Sugar 10.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 32/4, Joybirpara 31/4, Poobong 30/4, Rajabari 24, Rydak 784, Teloijan 7/12, Tirrihannah 27/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

VISNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold the 7th Session of the All-India Visnagara Conference at Surat on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. Mr Keshavlal Dalsukhram, Surat, has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhyalal, High Court Judge, Allahabad, will preside at the Conference. The Ladies Conference will be held on the 30th inst.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Birdwood arrived on Wednesday at Plymouth aboard the "Naldera" and proceeded to London. He seemed to be in excellent health.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1924.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed, under the Presidency of Sir Basil Blackett, to consider the question of the foreign capital invested in India has published a questionnaire that does not seem quite clearly to indicate the Committee's own viewpoint as to whether or not the investment of foreign capital in India is to be taken as a blessing; perhaps it is the proper thing for a committee of inquiry and investigation like this to adopt, at least in its questionnaire, a judical attitude of mind. But in that case the questionnaire ought to have been more ample and searching than the one the Committee has already issued. There is no doubt, however, that if the right persons are approached and proper methods adopted to pursue the investigation, the information submitted to this Committee will be of the most interesting and instructive character; and it is to be hoped Sir Basil's Committee will not follow the precedent created by the Lee Commission, and suppress the evidence if it proves to be inconvenient to the *idee fixe* of our European rulers.

The most intriguing feature of the questionnaire is contained in the references relative to the form and nature of the foreign capital invested in this country. We wonder if the reference to the Committee, as interpreted by it, includes a consideration of that very great amount of capital invested and operating in India, either wholly or largely, but by concerns which are not registered under the Indian laws, and, therefore, do not ordinarily come within the purview of the Indian administrative machinery relating to such matters. According to the statistics of the Government of India themselves, the total amount of foreign capital, paid up and operating in India wholly, at the hands of joint stock companies,—that is, not including ordinary priyate partnership firms,—working in the country but registered outside, aggregated some £500 million sterling, in addition to debentures aggregating £100 million sterling. This is close upon 1,000 crores of rupees, and at the flat rate of 6 per cent. per annum—a very modest estimate under existing conditions—such a capital must be causing a drain on account of interest alone, apart from profits, commissions and gains of the superior foreign servants of such concerns, to the tune of some 60 crores of rupees per annum. We do not ordinarily perceive this drain, probably because a great bulk of this return is re-invested in India; and so will not ordinarily speaking manifest itself until the day of final reckoning and settlement arrives, as was the case with Ireland when the Free State came into being. This capital,—shares as well as debentures,—is, it must be noted, in addition to the amount invested directly by foreigners in India and registered as such under the ordinary Indian laws, as well as that still more considerable lot of foreign capital which is represented by concerns not principally or entirely engaged in Indian ventures, but which derive, nevertheless, quite an appreciable slice of their total profits from this country. Under the first of these heads we may include the capital invested under Indian laws by those non-Indians, who have practically monopolised the jute, tea, coal and other mining industries; it aggregates some 60 crores of rupees in round figures. Exact estimate in all these matters is almost impossible, since the actual nationality of the shareholders of many concerns operating by foreign agencies in India is impossible to determine, except by a close and laborious research in the register of Joint Stock Companies' shareholders maintained by the Registrars of the Joint Stock Companies in India. Even there, the shares held by nominees or trustees will not give a correct impression of the actual nationality of the owner, and, of course, the capital invested in private firms will be utterly unknown. In the latter category, we may include exchange banks, shipping and insurance companies, and other world corporations, which, however, do quite a considerable share of their total business with India. How much capital is actually invested in such concerns in India it is almost impossible to say; for the total amount of the deposits of the exchange and other banks in India, or the paid-up value of ships doing chiefly the Indian trade, is really no reliable guide in such estimates. We would not be far wrong if we put this figure at about another 1,000 crores roughly, though as before the drain under this head is and must be concealed so effectually that it would be next to impossible to disentangle and specify it.

Altogether, then, the foreign capital invested directly or indirectly in India must be some 2,000 crores in round figures at the very lowest estimate, and exclusive of the foreign obligations of a corresponding nature of the Government of India. The claim of such capital to have earned the drain it has occasioned on the score of its having brought about the industrial development of India is worth arguing, for the real benefit to India by the opening up of such industries as tea-planting, coal-mining, petroleum or gold-mining is a matter of acute controversy. Obviously, the Indians engaged or benefiting by such concerns enjoy no better position than that of "coolies," whose wages are of the scantiest imaginable, and whose other conditions of service are scarcely distinguishable from those of the brute creation. Does India really derive a benefit, then, from the development of such industries on such terms? It is for the Committee to consider and declare. But meanwhile, even this Committee, under the presidency of Sir Basil, and with the aid of Sir Charles Innes, cannot but consider whether or not there is Indian capital available to take the place of foreign investment. We trust the memoranda submitted to the Committee from the various public bodies will not fail to draw attention to the fact of large amounts locked up in London, thanks to our currency policy or the stupid negation of it. These amounts, in the gold standard reserve, that portion of the paper currency reserve which is or may be in London, and the cash balances of the Secretary of State, must between them amount to no less than 125 crores, possibly more on occasions. This is, we know, very little compared with the thousand or two thousand crores of foreign capital already invested in this country; and compared also with another thousand or more crores required still further to develop the most likely industries including Indian agriculture. But still, they are our monies, and we see absolutely no reason why they should be located in London, and be available to the London bankers, and through them to the British business and industry, at the expense of Indian commerce and industry. The frightful and scandalous phenomenon of a bank-rate running up to 9 per cent. could be easily avoided, if only the Indian currency and financial policy was more rational and national than it has been hitherto. Besides paying attention to such obvious and easily accessible amounts, we think the Committee will do well to apply its mind to the devising of methods and expedients, principally crystallised in banking and credit improvements, with a view to coax out Indian capital into more paying industrial fields. The questionnaire does, indeed, draw attention to such expedients; but we believe the memoranda on this matter will have to be far more fearless and extensive than the common custom of cursory reply elicits. In brief, the External Capital Committee has one of gravest responsibilities that could possibly be thrown on any body in a modern State and according as it rises in response to such high responsibility will it be judged.

PLANTING LABOUR.

The tea-planters of Assam are fortunate. Tea has a firm market and dividends are soaring to cent per cent. level. While profits are being raked in, it may seem offensive to describe the condition of the ten lakhs of "coolies" and the real rate of wages paid to them. The planters are fortunate that when the "coolies" occasionally flee from the estates, they can allude to the scourge of "Gandhi" and alarm the Government. Once the labourer is in Assam, it is difficult for him to get out. He is entangled in "advances" and the risk of penal laws, and when he tries to escape he must reckon with the barrier offered by railways and steamship which ply their business under the influence of the planters. The tea-companies owe it to themselves to publish how much of their abounding prosperity is being shared by the labourers. They seem to be shy of publicity. To take an example, the North-Western Cachar Company paid a dividend of 60 per cent. to its shareholders in 1923; in 1924, for the first half-year, the dividend amounted to 110 per cent.! It is a roaring time for tea, but by what multiple have the wages of workers been raised in the general advance of prosperity? Very little, we are afraid. During the course of an investigation early in the year, Mr. N. M. Joshi put down the monthly wages of an adult male to Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. The planters are great at "standardising" wages, and they are very conservative in the matter of letting the workers share their opulence. The abject scale of payment, together with the occurrence of disease and helplessness against ill-treatment, is at the root of discontent. Among the entire labour force, only 5,000 are literate, that is, one out of 200 knows to sign his name; hence the placid, pathetic contentment of the children of misery. It is poor argument to say that a male worker gets at least Rs. 8, when the fruit of his labour amounts to the doubling of capital for his employer. The injustice of the extortion is flagrant. The domains of the Assam planter seem to be among the things that are too sacred for free discussion. They resent it and when oppression or starvation scares labour away, the planter swears at the agitator and the Government officials quail before the indictment. They all say "Gott Strafe Gandhi" and the matter is settled.

While the root-cause of disaffection in the estates is the gross under-payment of workers and their complete domination by the *sahibs* who often work upon them as chattels, there is no chance of polite words altering the situation. Normally the labourer ought to be free to proceed to Assam or to Natal, if there he is treated honourably; where he is wronged, the Legislature is right in restricting free movement. The problem came up before the Madras Legislative Council last week when Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay moved a resolution for stopping the emigration of Madras Labour to Assam. Recently the "coolies" in Assam have been showing a disposition to return to their homesteads. The Labour Commissioner of Madras, a Civilian drawing Rs. 3,000 per month, was deputed to investigate the cause. He produced a report in which the evidence of the "coolies" was treated in the superior strain of drollery and disbelief. The unanimity with which the returned "coolies" denounced the conditions of Assam put him on his guard instead of confirming the allegations in his mind. To his scientific mind it was improbable that managers should be paying Labour according to a differential basis. In spite of his indulgent appreciation of the difficulties of planters, the Madras Council has passed a resolution recommending the stoppage of "coolie" recruitment for Assam. The Commissioner's discovery of wages differs from Mr N. M. Joshi's, because the former perceives much comfort in his supposed scale of Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 per month for the adult male. Even Rs. 16 is a ridiculous figure when the lords of the estate are able to pay preposterous dividends without passing a tithe of the proceeds to the worker. Though little is said of the opportunities of violent tyranny available to planters as against men and women working on the estates, the incidence of abuse should be opening even the eyes of the ignorant to their degraded plight. If the labourer of one garden wants to marry a girl working in another garden he cannot do so unless he provides a labourer as a substitute for his intended wife, the substitute being generally found in his sister or some other female relative. The rule throws some light on the condition of the "coolies." What surprise is it that, now and then, the victims of this illustrious system should think of flight even in face of starvation, disease and the encounter of the Gurkha police at the Chandpur station? The Madras Government opposed the resolution of Mr. Kesava Pillay, a great friend of labour himself. Sir Arthur Knapp dug in his toes at the "inalienable" right of Labour to sell itself even if it should be duped by the fraudulent exaggerations of the Sirdar who collects labour-gangs and gets a *per capita* allowance on their accomplishments. The argument is weak, because a Government responsible for the illiteracy and ignorance of workers should at least protect them in proved cases of misdirection by exploiters. The condition of Labour in the jungles of Assam requires the attention of Government committed though they are to the policy of Lord Curzon that administration and exploitation should go together.

Notes of the Day.

Delhi, Impregnable.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah is the first Indian to leap from a Provincial Executive Council to the inner court of the Viceroy. His case is exceptional because he has had the advantage of signing the Lee Commission without a murmur and surely such a sober Indian should not be disqualified by the mere fact of his being in a Governor's Council. He is a good-natured gentleman, and if elevated to the Bench he would have made a fine concurring judge. Sir Mahomed Shafi, whose place he takes, is a shrewder politician, but all his shrewdness and politics have been devoted to the support of reactionary bureaucrats. Sir Mahomed Habibullah is a tired grandee, and we imagine he will work after Sir B. N. Sarma's portfolio while that gentleman handles the department of Law until Sir Abdur Rahim or Sir P. C. Mitter relieves him. Sir Mahomed Habibullah has some experience of Local Self-Government, but as a member of the Viceroy's Council he is not likely to be less drowsy than Sir B. N. Sarma who had in 1919 lost his way into Government through Lord Chelmsford's fretful favour. Bombay seems again to be out of the galaxy of talents. Sir B. N. Mitra rose to eminence as much by I. C. S. countenance as by his own amazing faculty for finance and figures. He was in London checking India's claims with the War Office, and we presume that he stood firm, heedless of any dreams of patronising advancement. The Indian element in the Viceroy's Council promises to be a pliant inert affair. Lord Reading is obviously no simpleton in having his Indian team composed of Sir B. N. Sarma, Sir B. N. Mitra and Sir Mahomed Habibullah. When the Reforms were proclaimed, what tremendous significance did some people attach to the entry of three Indians in the Viceroy's Council!

Wembley for All.

The Baldwin Government have decided on extending the Wembley Exhibition for another year, and it is intriguing to know how the Government of India intend to rise to the occasion. Not all Dominions are in favour of another demonstration of wasteful vanity. When the promoters of dud companies seek prominent directors, it is not unusual to tell an intended party that other eminent individuals had "practically" agreed to large investments. The tale reaches the select and conditional acceptances are deftly manipulated into final agreements. The Imperial Government are taking the partners of the Commonwealth in turns and attracting their support. The Provincial Governments in India too seem to be separately handled. In the Madras Council, a member enquired whether the Government intended to stake any more of the tax-payer's money on the great *tamasha*. The official spokesman replied that he was awaiting reports. In Burma there is a different procedure. At the last meeting of the Council, they turned down a proposal for a couple of lakhs to be spent on next year's Wembley Exhibition. Now it is reported that the Finance Committee have consented to the gift of two lakhs for Wembley, 1925. Possibly Sir Harcourt Butler's Council will pass the vote. In other provinces, there will be firm objection. Instead of Government dealing with the Councils and the Assembly piece-meal, they would do well to get the Viceroy and Governors to "certify" the grants. Recent rules for the Councils make certification easy. As for the Assembly, Lord Reading has shown no scruples for over-riding popular objections. Brightly gleams the morning, for our friend, Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachariar, B.A.

The German Elections.

The Reichstag was dissolved because the Democratic Party refused to remain in the Government if the German Nationalists joined it in pursuance of the understanding arrived at when the latter supported legislative sanction to the execution of the Dawes Plan. The presence of the Nationalists in any Government would have created such distrust and fear abroad as to lead to the undoing of the good work of reconciliation and settlement already begun. For the Nationalists want neither reconciliation nor settlement. The results of the recent elections show they are fast losing what hold they possessed on the German people who stand loyal to the Republic and are determined to see that the settlement arrived at under the Dawes Plan, however unsatisfactory, is carried out. But the results of the elections also show that there is a strong recalcitrant minority which is reactionary and militarist in its tendencies and which may any time gain new strength as a result of an unsympathetic and coercive attitude adopted by the Allied Powers. It is for the statesmen representing these Powers to avert this danger by maintaining towards Germany a policy of co-operation on equal terms.

Lying at Versailles.

Mr. Wickham Steed, in his book "Through Thirty Years", just published, states that during the Peace Conference in Paris M. Clemenceau accused Mr. Lloyd George so flatly of repeated inaccuracy of statement that Mr. Lloyd George seized him by the collar and demanded an apology and that after President Wilson had separated them, M. Clemenceau offered Mr. Lloyd George reparation with pistols or swords. Mr. Lloyd George in mail week declared that this statement is "a stupid invention and contains not the slightest basis of truth." Mr. Wickham Steed replied: "I should naturally not have published a story of that kind without having verified it in advance from persons who were present." He added that he did not intend entering into a personal controversy in the matter. Mr. Steed's word is better than a thousand of Mr. Lloyd George's oaths.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

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The considerations urged in the last article are so important and relevant that I will not apologise for laying further emphasis upon them. Every possible effort should be made (a) to integrate the different religions as much as possible by emphasizing the points on which they agree, by eliminating non-essentials and by restricting essential differences within the narrowest limits

(b) to remove all barriers to free social intercourse between the communities, which do not go to the root of any one's faith.

Untouchability,

Let us take the question of untouchability. I find no sanction for it in the Hindu Shastras. I find no mention of it in history. As far as the Hindu untouchables are concerned, most sensible Hindus are agreed that in their case, *at least*, it is senseless, inhuman and intolerable, because of the fact of their being followers of the same religion and members of the same community as the so-called higher castes. Some of the advanced reformers like the Arya Samajists are prepared to at once raise them high in the social scale by investing them with the sacred thread and starting inter-dining and inter-marrying with them. Even the most orthodox are in many cases prepared to let them on their floor, to admit them in common schools and to remove all outward and palpable signs of pollution by touch. In their case, at least, untouchability is doomed and will, I believe, disappear in a very short time. The ultra orthodox will no doubt foam and fret, oppose and resist. Here and there they will outcaste and break social relations with the reformers. But the number of the latter is so large already and is growing so much larger and larger as to reduce the orthodox to impotence. Take the case of Mahatma Gandhi or of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj or of Swami Shraddhanand or of L. Hansraj or myself. Has the orthodox Hindu community the will and the power to excommunicate us and throw us out of the pale of Hinduism? I am not in favour of forcing pace and wounding the feelings and the susceptibilities of the orthodox, but I know that in this respect at least orthodoxy is doomed. Its days are literally numbered.

Bone of Our Bone.

In the case of non-Hindus, untouchability takes a different shape. In their case, no pollution by touch is recognised. But it is not allowed to eat or drink food or water touched by them. This practice is also doomed. As I have said, I can find no authority for it in the Hindu Shastras. It was probably based on the idea of non-co-operation with foreign rulers who happened to be beef-eaters. It was good and effective as long as the Muslims in India were *the enemies* of the people or their conquerors, and the Hindus could hope to turn the m out by establishing a Hindu Raj. It is no longer possible. The enemies of the 8th to 16th centuries form an important and integral part of the Indian population to-day. *They are neither foreigners nor rulers.* Racially they are, in the vast majority of cases, the bone of our bone and the flesh of our flesh. Formerly a Hindu who once drank water or ate food touched by a Mussalman was immediately lost to Hindnism; never again to return to its fold. Thanks to Guru Govind Singh, Swami Dayanand and other reformers that idea has been exploded and exploded for good. Even born Muhammadens can now be admitted into Hindu society. Under the circumstances there is no excuse now for continuing or perpetuating this prejudice. But prejudices like these take time to die. Die it must. Why not then hasten to destroy it by active efforts. I know that some distinguished Hindus will take exception to my statement and may even denounce me for it. But I am out to speak what I believe to be the truth and the whole truth. It is absolutely necessary for producing an atmosphere of neighbourly good-will and for creating a United India that the existing prejudice should be given up. You cannot make a united nation of communities between whom such barriers in the matter of social intercourse are recognised and enforced. Moreover the abolition of the practice will be useful to Hinduism in another way. It will remove all fears of forced conversion by making a Hindu drink water or eat food touched by a Muslim. It may be noted that I am advocating the removal of the restriction as a barrier and not the necessary introduction of inter-dining.

Wanted A Chemical Union.

Take another case, an equally important matter. There was a time when in the eyes of the Muslims all Hindus were *Kaffirs* and it was implicitly believed that the property and the women of a *Kaffir* were legal prizes of war for a Muslim. The times are changed and with it the conception of a *Kaffir* must be changed. No Hindu who believes in and worships one God, can, by any stretch of language, be called a *Kaffir* unless the definition of a *Kaffir* be that every non-Muslim is a *Kaffir*. In the eyes of a large number of Muslims the latter is the right definition of a *Kaffir*, and according to "Ulemas" even those Muslims are *Kaffirs* who, although believing in Allah and His prophet, do not follow other tenets of Islam as understood and interpreted by them. For example they pronounced Sir Syed Ahmad to be a *Kaffir* and they denounce the followers of Mirza of Qadian also as *Kaffirs*. If they are right, then H. H. the Aga Khan is the biggest "*Kaffir*" and so are Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha and Zaghlul Pasha also. If then their definition of a *Kaffir* is right, there can be no peace be-

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on November 25, 27 and December 1 and 9.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

NEED OF EARLY AGREEMENT

PREMIER AND SINGAPORE.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The following is the continuation of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament to-day:—

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

The Government's guiding principle will be the closest co-operation with the Dominions and India Governments in all matters of mutual concern. The policy of encouraging Empire settlement and inter-empire trade will be steadfastly adhered to. A proposal will be submitted for granting further preferences to Empire imports. In connection with the investigations for the allegiation of unemployment, Bills are under consideration to safeguard employment in efficient industries, where necessary. Government will tackle with the housing problem by coping with the rising in the cost of houses, shortage in skilled labour and by encouraging new methods of construction, calculated to promote rapid production of houses. Vigorous efforts will be made to abolish insanitary and defective houses. Enquiries are being made with a view to combining the provisions of improved old-age pensions and pensions for widowed mothers, with the existing insurance systems. Measures will be submitted for the adoption of the late Government's proposals for the encouragement of the sugarlet industry, and marking of imported foodstuffs, and a number of other domestic measures are indicated.—Reuter.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 9.

There was a large gathering in the House of Lords when the King read the speech from the Throne with which the new Parliament was opened to-day. The Chamber was crowded with Peers and Peeresses, the latter wearing coronets, and many distinguished strangers including Foreign Diplomates in official uniforms and their wives attended. When the ceremony was concluded the King and Queen drove back to Buckingham Palace, and scenes of enthusiasm occurred during Their Majesty's passage. Both the Houses of Parliament adjourned when opening ceremony was concluded and resuming to-morrow afternoon.

Debate on the Loyal address to the King was at once begun and will occuy the attention of the House for some days. As usual, the leader of the Opposition spoke first, the Prime Minister addressing the House after Mr. Lloyd George Leader of the Liberal Group.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Opposition Leader, began with an expression of great satisfaction at the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome to participate in the League of Nations Council meeting, and said it was of the greatest importance for the British Government in every way possible to show their interest in the League, and to be represented at its meetings by most powerful and authoritative Ministers. Referring to the Geneva Protocol, Mr. MacDonald expressed the hope that consultations with the Dominions would not be so long delayed as to cause a postponement of the Disarmament Conference. He also hoped there would be no reversion to aggreements between groups of States such as existed before the war, since such a system gave no security for peace, or opportunity for complete international co-operation. Mr. MacDonald described the paragraph in the King's speech relating to Russia as mild and friendly, and in striking contrast to the Russian references made by his political opponents during the recent election. H severely criticised Government for dropping the Anglo-Soviet Treaties. Regarding Government's Imperial policy Mr. MacDonald said he failed to see how Imperial Preference could be made effective for the Dominion without taxing foodstuffs. The country had already given its verdict against the tariff policy.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George, who followed, suggested that Mr. MacDonald's complaint of election extravagence was a matter which the latter might better have left to someone else. He was glad that Government had made it quite clear that in spite of the rejection of the Anglo-Soviet Treaties they did not propose to break off relations with Russia. He also welcomed their decision thoroughly to investigate the Geneva Protocol before reaching decision upon it. He regretted more was not mentioned in the King's speech of inter-Allied debts. Britain was the most heavily taxed country in the world. The position was that Britain had lent 3,000 million pounds sterling to the Allies, and had borrowed 1,000 million for them. Had Britain not been purchasing and guaranteeing supplies for the Allies she would not hove had to obtain one shilling of this thousand million. Britain was now in a position of actually paying interest on 3,000 millions for her Allies. That interest came to 130 millions actually, equivalent to two shilling of income-tax—nearly half of it. I was unpleasant to ask friends to pay their debts, but the United States had not hesitated to do so. Britain was entitled to know whether it was to go on indifferently paying millions to America on behalf of her Allies, while no effort was being made by them to meet this claim.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

The Prime Minister, at the opening of his speech stated the Foreign Secretary would return from Rome by the end of the week, and early next week papers on Egypt would be available when he hoped it would be possible to make fuller disclosures of what was going on than was possible at the moment. The Foreign Secretary would also amplify the Russian Questions, and he hoped discussion on Singapore would also be arranged for the next week. On the latter question, Government had not yet come to any decision as to the length of time over which the work at Singapore would be spread, nor had they yet come to any arrangement as to the contribution that might be given either by Britain or by the Dominions who were immediately concerned. Referring to Russia the Premier said that throughout the election the Government's view was that while for various reasons they were unable to sanction the Anglo-Soviet Treaty they maintained, and still maintain, that all benefits obtainable to-day, and likely to be obtained in the near future, were being obtained through the Trade Agreement. On the question of agriculture the Premier mentioned that after the appropriate committee had reported, Government would consult leaders of other Parties with a view to developing the permanent national agriculture policy. The Premier concluded his short speech by stating the programme of business which he hoped would facilitate the adjournment of the House on Friday next week.—B.O.W.

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REFORMS INQUEST

BURDWAN SIGNS SEPARATE REPORT.

MORE REACTIONARY THAN OFFICIAL PRODUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

It is rumoured that the Maharaja of Burdwan has signed a separate report of his own. In certain respects, it is said to be more reactionary than even the official production of the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

"TAKLIWA" GETS OFF.

NO APPARENT DAMAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A message from Yokohama says, the steamer "Takliwa" which ran aground at the entrance to the Tokio Bay got off unassisted and proceeded on her journey. There was no apparent damage.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S CRITICISM.

URGES EARLY AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The mover of the address to the King was Mr. Ellis (Conservative), and the seconder was Lord Balniel. Both emphasised the importance of improving inter-imperial trade.

Mr. MacDonald said the first product of Government was the King's speech which was of an extraordinary length and with very little substance. Government had no policy with regard to food prices and agriculture. He asked how Government was going to submit its case regarding the Geneva Protocol to the Diminions. Was there going to be a special Dominions Conference? If so, would the International Conference of Armaments be postponed? He urged that no time ought to be lost in coming to an agreement with Egypt with regard to future Anglo-Egyptian relations. Any arrangement must be assented to by the Egyptian Parliament. Mr. MacDonald said he was surprised and pleased to read a mild and friendly reference to Russia in the King's speech. (Ironical Opposition laughter). He asked if Mr. Baldwin was going to run Imperial Preference without a tax on food. Were we going to to have tinned Salmon again? (Laughter).—Reuter.

BALDWIN ON SINGAPORE SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons, said, with regard to the Singapore base, Government had returned to the principle supported by the Government of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, but they had not yet decided the length of time over which the works should be spread. No arrangements had been made with regard to the contributions by Britain or the Dominions concerned. Communications with the Dominions on the subject had already begun.—Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL AND PROTECTION.

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mr. Baldwin, replying to the criticisms of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Loyd George, said that Government would have been foolish to rush to the acceptance or rejection of the Geneva Protocol without fullest investigaion in conjunction with the Dominions. As regards Protection he adhered to his previous statement that, while he would employ the Safeguarding of Industries Act to safeguard efficient industries in which great unemployment was due to unfair competition, he would not introduce protection in this Parliament, nor use the Safeguarding of Industries Act as a means to introduce it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS.

Debate in the House of Commons proceeded on general lines. The House of Commons was adjourned till to-morrow.

The House of Lords agreed, to-day to the Address in reply to the King's speech and adjourned.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS.

SIR. B. N. MITRA AND KHAN BAHADUR HABIBULLAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the following to be Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General:—

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., in succession to the Hon. Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee, C.I.E.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Kt. C.I.E. in succession to the Hon. Dr. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I, C.I.E.

(Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra has been Financial Advisor to the Government of India in the Military Department since the War. When the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee went on leave early this year, Sir B. N. Mitra acted as Member of the Executive Council. He was later deputed to England to confer with the War Officer. On the sudden resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal, High Commissioner for India in London, Sir Bhupendra Nath was temporarily appointed to the post till the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee who was in India at the time, could go over and assume charge. Sir Bhupendra Nath now succeeds the latter as a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was created a C. I. E. in 1913 and C. B. E. in 1919 and was Knighted this year.)

(The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhommed Habibullah Sahib Bahadur has been a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras since the 17th December 1920. Son of the late Mr. Aushukh Hussain Khan Sahib of the Carnatic family, he was educated at the Zillah High School, Saidapet and joined the Bar in 1888. From 1901 he began to take active interest in local self-Government and held the positions of Chairman of a Municipal Council, President of Taluk and District Boards. He was presented with a certificate of Honour on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria in 1897. He received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1905. He was appointed as a temporary Member of the Madras Executive Council in 1919. He was appointed as Commissioner of the Madras Corporation in 1920 and as permanent Member of the Executive Council of the Governor in 1920. He served as a Co-opted Member on behalf of the Madras Presidency on the Reforms Committee. The Khan Bahadur was born on 22nd Sept. 1869.

MEDIOCRE APPOINTMENTS.

WEAK INDIAN ELEMENT IN VICEORY'S CABINET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The announcement that Sir Muhamad Habibulla succeeds Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir B N Mitra succeeds Hon. Mr. Chatterjee on the Vicercy's Executive Council has caused no surprise in Delhi, although it has provided cause for amusement. A few years ago appointments to the Executive Council were watched with considerable interest, as the public expected the entry of each individual to mean the introduction of fresh element that would faithfully mirror Indian public opinion. But the experience of years has taught us to, think otherwise, and the appointment of any individual, however able or distinguished, has now come to be looked upon as less than formal. It is partcularly so in case of the two nominees, Sir Mahomed Habibulla and Sir B. N. Mitra. Both are mediocres for the high and responsible positions of Industries and Education portfolios. Sir B. N Mitra rose from the position of a clerk and accountant by dint of hard work and ability to manipulate figures. He can easily hide figures in a mass of well written office notes and pass for the best Financial Adviser of the age. During the six months that he acted as a member of Industries and Labour, in place of Mr. Chatterjee, Sir B. N. Mitra is said to have done far less than even bare justice to the post as an Indian, and he managed to pass the period by invariably siding the European element. Indeed, it is a wonder to those who know the methods of Sir Bhupen whether he left his clerical habits during those six months of pleasing the masters. He is lacking in broad-mindedness, and will find it in the Assembly somewhat stiff to manage the shrewd lawyer element ever ready to pounce upon an unwary though honest victim. Important legislations like the Trade Union Bill and a measure for settling trade dispute by means of arbitration are shortly to be brought before the anvil, and he would be a bold man who would assert that Sir Bhupen's honesty, simplicity and goo manners, alone would carry him to victory. The Stores Purchase policy of Government is also coming for severe criticism, and already Dr. Gour has tabled a series of carefully-worded interpellations. Whether in the five years to come he will utilise his opportunities of initiating bold policy of helping Indian industries and keeping labour free from discontent or whether he will just manage to mark time must be left for the future to decide.

Sir Mahomed Habibulla is another pet child of fortune who without much exertion rose to the highest rung of the ladder. He has the gift of the gab, and possesses, in addition, a certain amount of courage. But he has been elevated to this post evidently for surrendering India' interest on the Lee Commission. The post of Education Member may not, however, provide for too much trumpeting, but Kenya and other Overseas Questions may present baffling problems for Sir Mahomed. Sir B. N. Sarma's optimism will leave behind for Sir Mahomed a legacy of questions connected with the emigration and Indians in the Colonies. Sir B. N. Sarma himself will now pass the last few month of his tenure of office as the Law Member and the leader of the Council of State, while the *defacto* Law Member would be Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, if the latter is not translated as President of the Council of State. In any case, the impression is growing in Delhi that the Indian element in the Viceroy's Cabinet is growing weaker and weaker while the European element is getting stronger and stronger. But there is a purpose behind the Government's move, and it is obvious.

POONA VOTERS

NEW ELECTORAL ROLL.

COMMISSIONER'S UNCALLED-FOR INTERFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

For the last one month and a half, a lot of correspondence has been going on between the Poona City Municipality and the Government in connection with the preparations of new lists of voters for the coming Municipal elections. Under the Municipal Act, the Government has a right to decide the qualification of voters. The Commissioner, Central Division, in his right decided that only those whose names appeared in the voters' lists for the Bombay Council elections of 1922 were qualified for municipal election of 1925. The Municipality recommended new names to be entered into the electoral roll on the same qualification basis and then publish lists prepared accordingly. The new lists contain four times more names than the lists sanctioned by the Commissioner. But the Commissioner refused to modify his orders as per recommendation of the Municipality. However, there was a legal flaw. By the Act the lists required the sanction of the Governor in Council and that sanction was not received to the Commissioner's orders till 28th evening of November. The lists have to be published four months before, that is 29th November. The Municipality published its new lists including new voters on 28th morning not being intimated of the Governor's sanction. The Commissioner, however, obtained the Governor's sanction on 28th afternoon and informed the Municipality the same evening. A meeting of the general body on the same date decided to confirm its own lists and continue the work. Meanwhile, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President submitted a very strong case against the Commissioner's orders to the Government and asked for the confirmation of the Municipal lists as they extended the franchise and gave right of voting to a larger number of citizens. The Government has at last yielded to the arguments of Mr. Kelkar and being convinced by his arguments has issued orders confirming the municipal lists and cancelling the Commissioner's orders restricting the number of voters. The final order has been received by the Municipality on'y yesterday evening.

ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

CONVENTION TO CONTROL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Rome:—A communique states that the Council of the League has decided to convene in May 1925, an international conference to draw up a convention controlling international traffic in arms and munitions in which the United States has agreed to participate. It has also been decided to summon, for 16th February 1925, the Committee which is examining the question of the private manufacture of arms and munitions.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Rome.—The Council of the League of Nations has agreed to the Britsh proposal to postpone the discussion of the Geneva Protocol to the next session. All speakers recognised the legitimacy of the request. At the same time M. Briand pointed out the various Powers concerned were anxious to proceed with the Protocol with utmost expedition. He added he was convinced that Britain was devoted to the League. Sgr Salandra and others acknowledged that it was impossible to proceed without the full collaboration of Britain. Mr. Chamberlain said that the simple truth was that Government had not time to study the matter. The chances of the scheme would be better if proper time was allowed.—Reuter.

SIRDAR OF EGYPTIAN ARMY.

AN EGYPTIAN TO BE APPOINTED?

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Cairo.—"El-Ahram" states: It has been decided to appoint an Egyptian as the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. It is understood that such a decision will naturally be in agreement with Britain, and there appears to be some foundation for the statement.—Reuter.

WHO WILL SUCCEED SIR HABIBULLAH?

ARCOT TO PRESS MUSLIM CLAIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Now that Sir Habibulla's appointment has been announced speculation is rife as to his probable successor in the Madras Executive Council. The aspirants are busy canvassing their claims. I understand that the idea of elevating a minister to the place has been abandoned. A deputation headed by the Prince of Arcot is to wait on His Excellency to-morrow to press the Muslim claims and the final choice will then be made.

TROUBLE AT MULSHI

ATTACK ON TATAS' WORKMEN.

MR. BAPAT SURRENDERS TO POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

Early yesterday morning, the train conveying work people from Chinchwad station to Messrs. Tata and Co.'s Works at the Mulshi Peta Dam was attacked by a party of men armed with dangerous weapons. Eleven persons were more or less seriously wounded, of whom two women and seven men have been sent to hospital. The police have already arrested five persons, who are suspected to have been among the assailants.

MR. BAPAT SURRENDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

With regard to the assault on the Tata Company's coolies at the Mulshi Petha dam, the Director of Information says that the following information has been received by Government. Yesterday morning. The coolie train was held up at Paud stones being placed on the line to stop the train. Mr. P. M. Bapat and four of his companions surrendered themselves to the Police Sub-Inspector. They were armed with four swords and one pistol. Mr. Bapat stated that he considered himself at war with the Tata Co and that he attacked the "coolies" as he wanted to prevent them from working for the Company The names of the four companions who have been arrested along with Mr. Bapat are:—Mr. Pandurang Ruhadi of Ahmednagar, Mr. B. V. Morut of Indore, Mr. Balvant Sitaram Ghore of Nasik and Mr. Dattatraya Bhawde of Poona. All of them have previously been convicted in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha.

A further report has been received that one Dhondiraj Vishnu Deo of Chinchwad nas been arrested for attempting to fire at some person unknown. He was arrested with a mauser pistol in his possession.

AUSTRALIAN DOCKERS' STRIKE.

WORKERS WANT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Melbourne:—The position as a result of the dockers' strike is getting worse. On the other hand, at Perth, a large excited meetings of waterside workers passed a resolution in favour of negotiating for a definite settlement.—Reuter.

ANTI-COMMUNIST MEASURES.

FRENCH CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a resolution of confidence in Government, by 319 votes to 29 on the motion relating to Government's recent anti-communist measures.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

HAINISCH RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Vienna.—Hainisch was to-day, re-elected as President of the Austrian Republic.—Reuter.

SECURITY TO REPENTANT REBELS.

GRANTED BY PERSIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Teheran—The Premier wires from Nassery that Sirdar Aghdasse and Morte Zaghoii Khan Bakhtiral have arrived from Mohammerah to solicit their security which has been granted to them.

The Premier is leaving for two days' visit to oil fields and Mashas Soleiman.—Reuter.

TROTZKY ILL AGAIN.

ORDERED TO GO TO CAUCASUS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Moscow.—M. Trotzky, similarly as last year, is suffering from infectious fever for one month past as a sequel to influenza. Doctors have urgently ordered that he should go to the Caucasus health resort.—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

P. & O. PRESIDENT FOR ESHADOWS. REDUCTION.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lord Inchcape at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company guardedly foreshadowed the reduction of twenty-five gold centimes per ton in the Suez Canal dues, which would then be seven and quarter francs per ton compared with six and quarter in 1914. He hoped that if traffic continued to improve, further reduction might be made before long and eventually dues might reach five francs.—Reuter.

FOR REAL UNITY

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S SESSION

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY

MR. JINNAH EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

In defence of the Council of the All India Muslim League's decision not to change the venue of this year's session of the League from Bombay to Belgaum, Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the Associated Press of India:—

"Recently I have noticed that in certain newspapers and in some quarters undue apprehension is raised because the All India Muslim League is going to hold its session in Bombay about the end of this month. It pains me to find that our claims are sought to be misrepresented by some. Pandit Motilal Nehru desired me to try if the venue could be changed and wished that the League should meet at Belgaum the same time as the Congress. I also received a letter from the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee to the similar effect, but this was not possible for various reasons. I therefore, wish to assure my countrymen that personally I am more anxious for unity between the two communities than anybody else, and I appeal to Mahomedans from all parts of India to come to Bombay in as large a number as possible. I appeal to the Nationalists who hold that there is no need for any sectarian organization to come to the League and convince their community and not merely dream as few isolated individuals of the advanced type; I appeal to those who wish to come to terms with the Hindus in a fair and square manner to formulate their proposals for the legitimate safeguard and protection of their interest and convince the forum which is available at the present moment to the Musalmans. I appeal to those Musalmans who hold that they are entitled to share the burden of ruling India with the Bureaucracy to come and convince their community that theirs is the right course to follow; and lastly, let us hear also those who talk of preferring British Raj to Hind Raj.

ORGANISE MUSLIMS.

It is when the Mussalman Community is organised and after a thorough discussion of vital matters, shifts the false from the true issues and emerges straight-forward and honest with national proposals determined and decided by the plebiscite of the community that we shall know where we stand and then will the time have come for those who consider India's interest and welfare as the paramount consideration to approach the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity and bring about a just and genuine settlement.

The League was almost dead. It has just been revived. We held our last sessions at Lahore in May 1924. The League did not meet at Gaya along with the Congress; it did not meet at Cocanada along with the Congress and it is at present in a convalescent state. It is, therefore, essential that the Mahomedans of all schools of thought should meet together and first amongst themselves they should clarify their own ideas and crystalize the issues. They must analyse what they call their own interests; they must formulate what they consider are the necessary safeguards and protections of their interests and it is only when a real mandate of the community is ascertained in this behalf that we shall be in a position to settle with our Hindu brethren. Without unity and without co-operation it is universally recognised that both are doomed and Swaraj is a fantasy.

NO REAL UNITY.

We had to go through this process before; the Lucknow pact was brought about after four years of spade work. The first time in the History of India, the League met at Bombay along with the Congress in 1915. That was brought about by no small efforts which had to be continued for more than three years. I can assure my countrymen that I hold exactly the same views as I did in 1915 and 1916 with regard to Hindu-Muslim Unity. But more desire will not achieve it. To achieve a thing we require a lot of work which presupposes a certain process and I mean to go through that process; and I, therefore, ask everyone to make our task easier and try and appreciate and understand the efforts that are being made and not to indulge in editorial slogans or shibboleths which refuse to recognise facts. Sentiments or momentary vapourings which may appeal to the passions cannot after all be of much avail. The fact is that there does not at present exist *real unity* and it has got to be achieved. It cannot be achieved by merely wishing it. It requires moving properly and taking the people with you in the right direction. The settlement or agreement is the only practical solution for the moment and upon this depends the future of our Motherland. Everybody says so, but how to accomplish it is the question of the moment. The Congress has so far failed to bring about a national pact, although it has engaged its attention for three years now. Bengal Pact crumbled down the moment it was stated; so far all efforts have been in vain yet I am hopeful more than anybody else that the Hindu-Muslim settlement will be brought about earlier than many of our friends or opponents think. It is a question which is within the range of practical politics and must be settled as soon as possible. Let us, thereof, all try it in our way. I am convinced that the bulk of Mussalmans are as ready and willing to serve India as any other ammunity and are equally anxious for the attainment of India's freedom.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners; the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

QUADRANGULAR SENSATION.

GALLANT HINDU EFFORT.

BRILLIANT BATTING BY JAI.

MAHOMEDANS WANT 32 TO WIN.

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings	368	HINDUS—1st Innings	120
„ —2nd „ 5 Wkts.	94	„ —2nd „	373
Total	462	Total	493

The third day's play in the Quadrangular Final was full of surprises. After their poor performance of 120 runs in the first innings, the Hindus were obliged to "follow on". The Mahomedan attack worked havoc. Botawalla despite his indisposition was particularly effective. When the Hindus lost four of their best men in the "follow on," the Muslims must have expected a great victory, at least by an innings. 168 runs were recorded in favour of the Hindus for their second knock for the loss of four wickets and they still wanted 140 to draw level. It was an extremely exacting situation and called for the best performance of every remaining batsman. It was wonderful to see the Hindus rise to the occasion.

Jai and Deodhar the fifth wicket partners were the most attractive pair and their supreme efforts turned the tide of the game in a more favourable direction. When the game commenced on Wednesday, Jai was determined to beat Botawala's 197 and went the right way about it. His 166 will henceforth stand as the highest individual score in the Quadrangular on the Hindu side. Deodhar who wanted only 37 to complete his 1,000 runs in Quadrangular Cricket was successful in achieving that figure. It was sheer grit and determination that enabled the Hindus to save themselves from the ignominy of a one innings drubbing. The credit must go to Jai and Deodhar. Ramji and Joshi were no less responsible than the others adding 184 runs between themselves. What looked like an inevitable trouncing gradually presented a more cheerful aspect and the finish of the Hindu second innings at 373 was a great performance considering the hopeless prospects that stared them in the face. After a great innings, they captured 3 Muslim wickets for 10 runs which infused much excitement. Then came the crash. The Mahomedan batsmen refused to budge and it took Vithal all his manoeuvring to prevent further scoring. Half the side has been disposed of for 94 runs and to-day only 32 are wanted to end a most eventful tournament. The task of making 39 runs with 5 wickets in hand is hardly difficult. If the Hindus lose they will have the great satisfaction of giving their opponents a good run for their first championship in the history of the Quadrangular Tournament.

A DAY OF SURPRISES.

Jai and Deodhar resumed the Hindu second innings at 10.35 p.m. with 69 and 23 respectively. Botawalla was indisposed and could not take part. Mahomed Hussein Khan being the substitute. Wazir Ahmed bowled the first over from the Police Court end. Jai put up two and a single and Deodhar obtained four, Wazir Ali bowling from the Pavilion end, and gave two in his first over. 120 went up in a few minutes. Half a day's rest in, no way appeared to have affected the Jai-Deodhar partnership, and runs came freely. Jai reached his 80 with a four off Wazir Ali amidst loud cheers.

DEODHAR'S 1000 RUNS IN QUADRANGULAR.

At 140, Abdus relieved Wazir Ali. Deodhar who wanted only 37 to complete his 1,000 runs in Quadrangular cricket was fast nearing the record. With a two off Wazir Ali he made 38. Jai slashed every bowler and was 90, after being dropped by Karim at 85. A single off Abdus Salam by Deodhar sent up 150 at 11-20 a.m. Every single took Jai nearer his three figures till at 11-25 a.m. he completed his century with a single off Hasan Shah. Soon after Deodhar made his 50 after being at the wickets for twice as many minutes.

Out of the 170 runs that were recorded to the credit of the Hindus Jai (106) and Deodhar (52) were responsible for 158. For the first time this season Sheikh took the ball at 185 and cost 8 runs in the opening over.

JAI'S BRIGHT BATTING.

The morning's cricket was very lively and exciting, Jai being responsible for some excellent performance with his willow which he wielded with perfect ease. His dainty drives were a treat to watch. He treated the Muslim bowlers with scant courtesy, hitting them all round the wicket. Abdus Salam was badly punished, being twice hit to leg for fours. The second century went up at 11-50 a.m. The Muslim fielders were beginning to be erratic at this stage, giving two fours for overthrows. The Hindus, especially Jai, completely beat the bowlers and fieldsmen with his variety of strokes.

Wazir Ahmed would not take the new ball from the far end, but relieved Abdus Salam at the Pavilion side. Fours were more frequent than singles, which were mainly the work of Deodhar while his partner evoked cheers with his effective hits. The fifth wicket which had practically saved the Hindus from the ignominious defeat of an innings, however, soon came to an end.

Wazir Ahmed who had made no impression at all, sent a twister that glanced off Deodhar clean into the hands of Feroze Khan. (234—5—66).

Godambe coming next was easily held by Hasan Shah off Nazir Ali three runs later. (237—6—1).

Ramji joined Jai whose brilliant career came to an unfortunate end a few minutes later when Vishram easily held him at mid-off (245—7—156).

Joshi was the nineth man in. The Hindus still wanted three more to draw level.

Ramji was not too confident of playing Wazir Ahmed but did not mind Nazir Ali. He soon put two fours up making 260 for his side. At 265, Abdus Salam took over from Wazir Ahmed. When lunch was announced the total stood at 275 for 7 wickets.

AFTER LUNCH.

The game after lunch was bright, Ramji and Joshi doing all that was required of them. The former's stay at the wickets for 62 minutes brought him his 50 runs. Runs mounted quickly till the Hindu score rose to three centuries in a few overs after resumption. The batsmen were in no feeling concerned and runs came as though by themselves. Tens went up in quick succession till at 349 Joshi's shot was splendidly held by Wazir Ahmed at slips. (349—8—37).

The tenth man Dongre who opened with a single of Hasan Shah just got home saving himself from an excellent return by Nazir Ali. Ramji tried hard to get Abdus over the Gymkhana screen but mostly singles resulted from his hard drives. Hasan who had not yet made his mark as a bowler caught Ramji napping and the latter's middle wicket bent at 364. Ramji had stayed for an hour and 40 minutes and his 70 included 9 fours. (364—9—70).

The last man Ogadshanker had a short stay at the wicket. He was not quite at home but hardly deserved to be run out after his efforts. Dongre gave the call for a doubtful run and Ogadshanker was half way up the pitch when the caller changed his mind. (373—10—2).

SECOND MAHOMEDAN INNINGS.

The Mahomedans set about making 126 runs at 3-50 p.m. when Karim Baksh and Sheikh opened the second innings. Ramji's second ball gave Karim a boundary behind the wicket and two balls later his bails dropped, the ball going off his elbow. (4—1—4).

Wazir Ali coming next played two from Ramji. Naidu took charge of the ball from the Police Court end. Wazir caught him on the leg for four but before that over his bails were sent flying. (9—2—4).

Nazir who filled the vacancy began with a single off Naidu. Singles were the order and scoring was done at the rate of a run a minute. Twenty went up at 4-10 p.m. Naidu and Ramji both kept sending high deliveries which was the only way to baulk the Muslims. At 25, Sheikh just tipped a ball and Navle held him well (25—3—11).

With the coming of Feroze Khan, the Muslim made steady progress towards their goal. Nazir Ali opened his shoulders and the change of bowling at both ends made very little difference to him. 40 was made in 35 minutes. Five minutes later the half century was announced. The play from this stage needs little description. It was only a question of getting the 126 runs by all means. The Muslims were determined not to be beaten and their methods were suggestive of their intention. After the fall of the first three wickets for 25 runs there was still a faint ray of hope. But when Feroze Khan and Nazir Ali refused to get beaten, Vithal kept changing bowlers every two overs. Shivram, Godambe and Ogadshanker—they all came in turns. At 74, when Nazir lifted Ogadshanker, Godambe dropped his second catch. At 72, Ogadshanker bowled Feroze Khan. (92—4—16).

Hasan Shah was sent in next to force the pace and took a single off Ogadshanker. Ramji gave him a single also. The next ball saw Deodhar bring off a splendid catch off Ramji, which was missed by Naidu and Nazir was dismissed.

When the stumps were drawn, the Muslims wanted only 32 to win.

The Score:—

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

M. E. Shaik c Navle b Shivram ...	44
Nazir Ali b Godambe ...	56
Feroze Khan c Deodhar b Ramji ...	9
M. Vishram b Godambe ...	16
Abdus Salam b Joshi ...	1
Hasan Shah c Deodhar b Ramji ...	50
Wazir Ali l-bw, b Naidu	197
Gulam Mohomed b Ramji	3
Botawalla not out	17
Wazir Ahmed run out	0
Total	393

2nd Innings

Karim Baksh b Ramji	4
M. Sheikh c Navle b Ramji	11
Wazir Ali b Naidu	6
Feroze Khan, b Ogadshanker	16
Nazir Ali c Deodhar b Ramji	60
Hasan Shah batting	2
Extras	1
Total (for 5 wkts)	94

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

J. Navle b Botawalla	0
Ogadshanker c Abdus Salam b W Ahmed	0
S. Dongre b Botawalla	1
C K Naidu b Botawalla	52
P. Vithal b Wazir Ahmed	32
D. B. Deodhar b Botawalla	0
L P Jai c Vishram b W. Ahmed	0
S S Joshi, b Botawalla	5
P Shivram b Botawalla	28
L Ramji b Nazir Ali	1
S R Godambe not out	0
Extras	1
Total	120

2nd Innings

P. Shivram b Wazir Ahmed	
J. Navle b Botawalla.	2
C K. Naidu c Hasan Shah b Nazir Ali	6
P. Vithal c W. Ahmed b Nazir Ali ...	8
L P Jai c Vishram b W. Ahmed	156
D B Deodhar c Feroze Khan b W Ahmed	66
S. Godambe c Hasan b Nazir Ali	1
L Ramji b Hasan Shah	70
S S Joshi, c Wazir Ahmed b Abdus Salam	37
S. Dongre not out	13
Ogadshanker run out	2
Extras	12
Total	373

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Ramji	38	101	5	4
Ogadshanker	16	28	2	0
Godambe	24.1	74	2	2
Shivram	24	62	3	1
Joshi	12	50	1	1
Naidu	14	48	1	1

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Wazir Ahmed ...	15	30	7	3
Botawalla	17.1	48	4	6
Nazir Ali	7	21	1	1
Abdus Salam ...	4	20	0	0

Hindus—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Botawalla	13	27	5	1
Wazir Ahmed	14	46	5	3
Nazir Ali	33	119	6	3
Gulam Mahomed ...	4	15	0	0
Abdus Salam	26	83	4	1
Hasan Shah ...	13	51	1	1
Vazir Ali	3	12	0	0
Shaikh	2	8	0	0

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The weather at Twickenham was dull but mild for the Inter-Varsity match, to-day, and the crowd numbered thirty thousand. The turf was soft. Oxford backs frequently secured the ball but spoiled promising movements retained by forward passes or holding on too long. After 25 minutes, Tucker threw to France's, the latter gave to McMyn who sent in Devitt for a try in the corner. Barlow just failing to convert. Cambridge retained the lead only three minutes Macpherson broke away and passed out to Jacob and the latter sprinted over in the corner. Berkeley failed to convert. Oxford continued to attack and just before the interval Wallace scored a wide out. Berkeley again just failing with a kick. A half-time, Oxford led by 6 points to 5.

On resumption, Cambridge backs got away several times, but met a powerful defence. Cambridge continued to press. Rowe Harding being held up only on the Oxford line. After 20 minutes, a good Oxford movement ended in Jacob getting over and Berkeley converted. The ball hit the post, but rolled over the bar. Great work by Cambridge forwards followed, but Oxford tackling was very sure. Oxford rallied near the end, but Devitt scored for Cambridge in the last minute. Oxford won by 11 points to 6—Reuter.

RAILWAYS IN SIND.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

Replying to the address of welcome from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Sir Leslie Wilson stated that the question of the construction of broad gauge railway communication between Bombay and Karachi was merely a matter of time. His Government had always supported the scheme but final decision rested with the Government of India. He was equally alive to the importance of constructing light feeder railways throughout Sind but he could not hold out hopes of exceptional treatment.

The necessity for establishing a Chief Court in Karachi had long been recognised and a Bill for the purpose would be submitted in the Legislative Assembly.

LOAN FOR DRY DOCK.

Sir Leslie Wilson, replying to an address from Port Trustees, referred to the remarkable expansion of the Karachi trade that had taken place in the last 35 years; value of imports and exports increasing from rupees ten crores in 1898 to rupees 90 crores in 1924. He said he had every hope that when they applied for permission to float a loan for the proposed new dry dock they would be able to convince his financial advisers of the soundness of the scheme.

Totals of gross India sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) amounted to Rs. 455 lakhs during the month of November 1924 as against Rs. 498 lakhs in the preceding month, and Rs. 405 lakhs a year ago. The total revenue realised in eight months, April to November 1924, was Rs. 3,174 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,663 lakhs in the same period last year.—A. P.

ASSAULTING POLICE OFFICERS.

FIVE BENGALIS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each of the five persons who were prosecuted on charges of rioting and assaulting police officers while they were discharging their duties and rescuing a prisoner, Swami Satchidananda, from the lawful custody of the police on the 20th June last. The accused made no defence, but tendered an apology and gave a written undertaking never to obstruct in future public servants in the discharge of their duty.

GOVERNOR IN KARACHI

A REVIEW FROM AIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

Yesterday morning, the Governor of Bombay visited the Air Force Depot at Erich Road and boarding an aeroplane viewed the whole of Karachi and environs from the air for half an hour. On alighting he inspected the workshops and hangars at the depot.

At midday he received a deputation from the Karachi Bar Association.

The foundation-stone of the new Karachi Chamber of Commerce building was laid at 5 p.m. and at night His Excellency dined with the members of the local Club.

Lady Wilson performed the opening ceremony of Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association and received the address of welcome presented in a silver casket.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson left for Khairpur State by special train at 11-30 p.m.

NON-BRAHMAN CONFEDERATION.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. A. R. MUDALIAR'S ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

The selection of Mr. A. Ramasami Mudaliar to preside over the Non-Brahmin Confederation to be held at Belgaum has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the South Indian Liberal Federation. In a letter sent to Sir P. Theagaraya Chettyar signed by about 50 members of the party, they protest against the "hole and corner" method adopted in the election.

It would appear that a meeting of the party was convened for the 5th instant to consider the invitation of the Deccan Non-Brahmins to hold a joint conference at Belgaum. The notice was published in their organ "Justice" only the previous day and the meeting was attended by only ten people. Two resolutions were passed, one accepting the invitation and the other recommending Mr. Ramasami Mudaliar for the presidentship. The latter portion was not referred to in the editorial note of "Justice" newspaper. The signatories asked if the Belgaum Committee had requested to nominate the president and if so, why it was not mentioned in the notice convening the meeting. While meaning no discouragement to Mr. Mudaliar they ask if a properly held meeting of the party would have chosen "Comparatively speaking a junior party man," in preference to such distinguished leaders as Sir Venkataratnam, Sir K. V. Reddy and others. They urge that a fresh meeting be held after due notice for making recommendations if the Belgaum committee had asked for it.

DUTY ON STEEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Protective special duties collected under steel industry (Protection) Act of 1924 from 13th June to 30th November 1924, amounted to nearly Rs. 134 lakhs which are included with figures of import duty.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

TAXI-CAB FOUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

In connection with the dastardly outrage upon a Punjabi taxi-driver, who was shot at by three Bengalo youths near Kona, in the district of Howrah, the taxi-cab, which was driven away by the youths, was found lying abandoned in Calcutta near Circular Road Cemetery. The police found some accessories and instruments missing, and some perforations on the seat of the driver's seat, and on opening the cover a bullet of .450 bore was recovered. The condition of the driver is still uncertain. According to the subsequent statement made by the taxi-driver it appears that the third man who took his seat by the side of the driver, after the two other occupants had alighted, attempted to handle the steering wheel, and, on the driver's resisting, an attempt was made to throw him out of the cab, when one of the two youths, who by this time returned shot him. The youths, according to the driver, were respectably dressed and belonged to Bhadrolog class. No arrest has so far been made. The revolver which Mr. Remfrey of the Howrah Jute Mills left in a taxi-cab on Saturday night was deposited by the taxi-driver with the owner intact.

KOHAT RESOLUTION.

MUSLIM DIEHARD VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

Commenting on the Government of India's resolution on the Kohat affair the "Muslim Outlook," in the course of a leaderette, says:—

No one can, perhaps, ever accuse either the Frontier authorities or the Government of India of a partiality for Frontier Pathans with regard to whom Government has long acted on the old maxim of giving a dog a bad name and hanging it. As a result of an impartial enquiry therefore, the findings of the Government of India furnish a strong condemnation not only of Kohat Hindus but also of those Punjabi Swarajists who have since the Kohat happenings been rending the skies with their cries of protest against the so-called Pathan outrages against the Hindus. Only the other day the Punjab Sanatanist Conference assembled at Rawalpindi under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya adopted a long series of resolutions declaring that all the aggression and provocation during the Kohat riots was on the Muslim side and all the suffering and innocence on the Hindu side. A crushing reply to the favourite theory of these religious fanatics is furnished by the Government of India's resolution which definitely charges the Kohat Hindus with having wantonly provoked the feelings of their Muslim neighbours by means of a blasphemous publication and with having then followed up their mischievous action by firing on a crowd of Muslim boys in the main Bazaar of the city; that the Muslims should have thought of avenging these grave aberrations was only natural, if not quite the best thing for Muslims to do.

"C. & M. G."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Civil and Military Gazette," in the course of a leading article says:—"Government's criticisms are perfectly justifiable. They could not have reviewed the situation with any impartiality, had they failed to take cognisance of the points emphasized. They are in striking contrast to the amazing tirades which have appeared in many vernacular organs and which have been echoed on numerous platforms.

THE "LEADER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The "Leader" says it is an astonishing piece of special pleading on behalf of local authorities who utterly failed to realise the gravity of the situation and to take adequate precautionary measures when trouble had actually broken out and whose handling of the situation from beginning to end was as bad an example of ineptitude as can be imagined.

ATTACKED BY PANTHER.

NIZAM'S CUSTOMS OFFICER VERY SERIOUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 10

Mr. Barney, Devlin, of H. E. H. the Nizam's Customs Department, while out on a tour last Wednesday was attacked and mauled by a panther. Both his hands have been badly damaged, and he has a wound also on his thigh. He was taken into Rajura, where he was stationed and from there to Chanda, a station of the G. I. P. Railway, where he is receiving medical attendance.

His condition is very serious.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Secretary of the All-India Cow Conference states that the date on which the Conference will meet has not yet been settled.

Mr. Herbert Stark will address a public meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community of Allahabad this evening.

NATAL BOROUGHS ORDINANCE.

INDIAN DEPUTATION URGE WITHHOLDING OF ASSENT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Pretoria.—Cabinet members, to-day, received a large Indian Deputation, principally from Natal, urging Government not to assent to the Natal Boroughs Ordinance which the Provincial Council had repeatedly adopted. General Hertzog promised his serious attention. It is understood the Cabinet will deal with the matter immediately.—Reuter.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

LIEUTENANT'S DEATH REPORTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

News has been received of the death of Lieutenant G. H. Tapp of the South Waziristan Scouts in an engagement with Mahsud raiders on 9th December. No details are yet known.

INDIAN M. P.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAKLATVALA.

FROM "DINU."

"Waste of time in modern life is a crime. Where 300 millions of human beings are grovelling in poverty, distress, political oppression and social degradation, it is the greatest crime to misled them and keep them under false hopes that their salvation will be achieved by a few diplomatic conversationalists talking nonsense with tactful pharseology. Britain wants the world to herself and she keens it be fighting. The supreme national virtue of Britain is to be pugnacious. In Britain, brother does not receive favours from brother by talking sob-stuff. Each one has to fight a Britisher with an open candid undiplomatic frontal attack. I would be exceedingly sorry, if I am left alone by my countrymen to pursue this policy by myself. However, I would rather face political isolation than submit to crowd-tactics."

"When questioned as to the reports of towdyism in his constituency that has appeared in some Conservative papers, I enclose herewith the extracts—he said "There is nothing to worry about, my boy. Of course, these fellows are very much upset by me and consider me a great menace to society because I do not believe in any of their nonsense of the hand of Providence being at the back of the British Empire. There is not the slightest truth that Conservative and Liberal canvassers are threatened in Battersea. From August 1923 until to-day, a much larger number of men and women of Liberal and Conservative parties are going in the homes of Battersea workers than in any other constituency of Great Britain. They have only talked foul personal untruths against me, which do not affect me. I have never lived on newspaper reputation or vulgar social status. I only live by my works among the workers. As regards the bursting of the meetings, go and ask the policeman; and I think you will probably learn that it was not foreign communism but local alcoholism and genuine British beer that were really at the bottom of the mischief. Of course, my political opponent is just as much against prohibition as against communism. Drinking houses and public bars have been the fruitful ground for the political poison propoganda by the Conservatives and Liberals all over the country". Here he fished out from his desk a newspaper cutting and said that on the last occasion too these Conservative papers had carried on a similiar campaign of lies, but this extract from the "Catholic Herald" of 14th June 1924, would show how baseless it all was.

"IRISH GUNMEN" IN BATTERSEA?

"The Tories in Battersea allege that on the last election Irish Gunmen were in the constituency to terrorise voters against supporting their candidates. At a meeting held the other day Labour members of the Local Council challenged both Viscount Curzon and Mr. Hogbin the Tory and Liberal M. P.s for the constituency to produce one shred of evidence of the presence of either guns or gunmen in the electioneering meetings. One speaker in fact stated that the only disturbances during the period were caused by the importation of "well-dressed supporters of Viscount Curzon".

VISCOUNT CURZON CHALLENGED TO PROVE

"Councillor Humphries, a prominent Labour man in Battersea, said that he had been informed that there were 150 armed Irishmen in Battersea during the election but to his amazement the 150 Irish gunmen turned out to be, according to Labour's opponents 150 armed Communists. Finally, however, in 150 Communists turned out to be a few "Asiatic students supporting Mr. Saklatvala."—*Catholic Herald.*

TEA GARDEN ASSISTANT MISSING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The "Statesman" reports of a mysterious disappearance of a tea garden assistant. Mr. A. G. Thompson from the Sycotta Tea Estate. On the morning of November 24th Mr. Thompson called at the Manager's office and after transacting certain business left on his bicycle. He has not been heard of since. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the Manager of the tea estate for information resulting in the discovery of the missing man—a well set up man 5 feet 10 inches in height, Mr. Thompson when last seen was wearing grey flannel trousers with a sports coat, black brogue shoes and a pugri(sic) or topi.

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MYSTERIOUS "MR. A."

AMAZING DRAMA OF INTRIGUE.

A remarkable case of an alleged conspiracy was unfolded in the King's Bench Division on November 19, when counsel opened the case which Mr. Charles Earnest Robinson, a Lancashire man, has brought against the Midland Bank, Ltd., says the "Manchester Guardian."

The amount claimed is £125,000, paid over by an "Eastern potentate" for the benefit of Mr. Robinson as the aggrieved husband of the lady with whom the former had been in closest friendship. The defence was described by counsel as an allegation "of a most heinous case of blackmailing conspiracy." The question, he said was whether Mr. Robinson had anything to do with the conspiracy. Strict precautions were taken by the Court to keep the name of the potentate from becoming known. He was referred to as Mr. A.

Opening the plaintiff's case, Lord Halsbury said Mr. Robinson was born in 1874, and was educated at Warrington Grammar School. Two of his elder brothers started business as butchers in Australia. In 1889 Mrs. Robinson's parents, with the whole of the family emigrated to Australia, and the plaintiff became cashier of the business. The two elder brothers made losses with racing and gambling, and the business went down. The plaintiff took to bookmaking, and with £2,000 or £3,000 capital returned to England. He intended to start bookmaking here, and for the purpose took the name of Bloomfield.

In December, 1908, the plaintiff married his present wife. There was no doubt whatever that the marriage took place, and they lived together as husband and wife. Unfortunately the plaintiff had not lost the habit of gambling, and the result was that, losing all his money, he became bankrupt in 1909. Shortly after that the plaintiff and his wife began to drift apart. They lived unhappily after the first two years of their married life. She suffered from bad health, and in 1914 she had an appalling operation, which, in view of the plaintiff, made it impossible to continue the ordinary relations.

In 1914 the paintiff continued as a "booki" and commission agent. In that year racing virtually ceased, owing to the war. Although he made a little money in it he was really living from hand to mouth. In 1916 Mrs. Robinson's grandfather, who had done extremely well in a patent medicine company known as the Grasshopper Company, died and under his will Mrs. Robinson had a share in the estate. She, however, virtually acquired the whole business later. The plaintiff became her manager with no fixed salary, but he drew about £4 a week.

"THE BIGGEST SCOUNDREL."

The estrangement between husband and wife then became acute. She complained of him, and they separated. Although from time to time they met, they never came together again for any length of time. Early in 1919 the plaintiff met a man named Montagu N. Newton, whom counsel described as one of the biggest scoundrels unhung. The plaintiff took his wife to the Berkeley Hotel. There he encountered Newton and introduced him to his wife. The Robinsons were not living together at the time.

On Boxing Day of that year Newton told Mr. Robinson that his wife was "going wrong with a black man," and that she was stopping at a London hotel and going about with a nigger. The plaintiff, saying he would consult his solicitors, went on the recommendation of Newton to Messrs. Apleton, whom he instructed to take proceedings for divorce.

Subsequently he saw Mr. Hobbs, the managing clerk of the firm, to say that he was not satisfied that the case was going on. Later an interview was arranged between the plaintiff and his wife and Hobbs. The plaintiff at that interview on January 17, 1920 was handed £25,000 in bank notes. The plaintiff handed the entire amount to his wife, with a remark which counsel said he could not tell the jury, and walked out of the room. He also signed a document, and that document was handed by him to Hobbs.

MYSTERIOUS Mr. A.

Something about that person's position must be stated. He was an Eastern potentate on a visit to Europe, and with him was his suite. There was an aide-de-camp, whose name he would not mention. The potentate also had a native secretary with him. There were many reasons why this man's name should not be mentioned, and, if his name slipped out, counsel relied on the loyalty of the press not to mention it. In future, by agreement with Sir John Simon, they would refer to the Eastern potentate as "Mr. A."

On January 17 Robinson having handed £25,000 to Mrs. Robinson, the matter was let an end. He had no intention of going back to Mrs. Robinson. In fact they came together again about the middle of March, 1920. Of course, the other side would say that the whole parting was a sham and that the handing of this £25,000 to the wife was a sham from beginning to end. Fortunately, he could put before them evidence to show that nothing of the kind happened. He was dealing entirely with what Mr. Robinson knew at that time and not with Mrs. Robinson. In March, 1920, he had communication from a doctor, and he went and visited his wife, who was back in Chapel Street and found her desperately ill. She was ill for months in a nursing home, and was a wreck nervous and bodily. The jury might ask why should a cynical blackmailer, whose *coup* had come off, have a nervous breakdown.

In the early part of 1919. Mrs. Robinson was introduced to Newton. She met him some time afterwards, and asked him to call on her. Newton had a certain fascination about him, which was part of the stock-in-trade of every blackmailer.

Having succeeded in seducing her, he proceeded to blackmail her, under threats of going to her husband and telling him what had happened. He insisted on her visiting him at his flat. Then he endeavoured to get hold of her money and knocked her about when she would not give it to him. Subsequentlly Mrs. Robinson asked Mrs. Bevan to stay with her, thinking that she would be some sort of protection against Newton. From that time Mrs. Robinson never saw Newton alone.

VICTORY BALL INCIDENT

On November 11, 1919, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bevan went to the Victory Ball, where they made the acquaintance of one of Mr. A's suit. Three days later's this man suggested that Mr. A. would be pleased if they went round to tea. They did so, and were introduced to Mr. A. Between A. and Mrs. Robinson a friendship sprang up, which developed into a true affection on the woman's part, and possibly on the man's. She constantly visited him, and was entertained at parties.

One day, when Mr. A.'s aide-de-camp was calling on Mrs. Robinson, Newton came in and was introduced. Mr. A.'s name was mentioned, and, no doubt, Newton took steps to find out what was happening, and in his wicked brain, coupled with that of the aide-de-camp, a plot was hatched by which they could make money out of the relationship which had been established between Mr. A. and Mrs Robinson. There was no doubt that it was a guilty relationship.

The Judge: Already?

Lord Halsbury: Yes, in December, 1919.

Counsel said there was no doubt that Mrs. Robinson had made up her mind to cut the whole thing and get away from her husband and Newton. Arrangements were made that she should accompany Mr. A. back to his own house.

Now they came to the time when the all-important drama took place in Paris. By this time a liaison had sprung up between Mrs. Bevan and the native secretary. The ladies stopped at the St. James's and Albany Hotel in a suite engaged by Mr. A., and Mr. A. and the secretary stayed at another hotel. In fact, they were sharing the suite with the ladies at the St. James's. They went out on Christmas night to a dance, and returning home very late Mr. A. and Mrs. Robinson slept at the hotel.

About eight o'clock in the morning there was a knock at the door, Mrs. Robinson got up to open the door, expecting that it was a servant. Instead of that, in rushed Newton. He said: "Now I've got you! I have got the evidence I want!" She was requested by Mr. A. to fetch the secretary. She went out to fetch him, and when she returned Newton had gone.

Her one idea was to get back to see her husband before Newton saw him, and she and Mrs. Bevan, under the charge of the aide-de-camp (by direction of Mr. A.) went back by the first train to London and tried to see her husband straightaway. Unfortunately, Newton got in first. She was given this packet of £25,000 by her husband on January 17, but she did not keep it long.

UNWELCOME VISITOR.

Hobbs had £4,000 for Appleton's costs. That left her £21,000. She went back to her hotel, her one idea then being to get back to Mr. A., with whom she was undoubtedly very much in love. She did not want to go back to Chapel Street. She stayed in her room at the hotel for some half-an-hour. When the aide-de-camp was announced, which naturally pleased her as she wanted to get into touch with Mr. A., Newton came in. He took £10,000 out of the £21,000 which she had got, and when she tried to prevent him, he knocked her spinning accross the room.

Later Mrs. Robinson went to Nice, where Mr. A. was stopping. Instead of meeting him she met a man purporting to be from Scotland Yard, who ordered her to leave Nice at once. Counsel could very well suspect that this man was an employee of Newton, who had good reason to prevent the woman seeing Mr. A. again. She returned to London and had the nervous break-down.

In July, 1923, said counsel, the aide-de-camp called on Robinson and made a communication to him, and Robinson took the man down to his solicitor. It was then for the first time that Robinson became aware that, instead of this matter being settled for £25,000 it was settled for £150,000. They could trace the notes that were the proceeds of the cheque for £150,000 and could show where they went to. They were divided between Hobbs, Newton, and the aide-de-camp. Mr. A. gave the cheque. One thing was perfectly obvious: that Mr. A., in giving the cheque intended it to be given to the husband of Mrs. Robinson.

The Judge: To whom was the cheque drawn?

Counsel: To Appleton and Co., or order, and it purported to be specially endorsed by them to C. Robinson. His endorsement purported to be on it, although it was a clumsy forgery. There were, said counsel, two cheques for £150,000 one dated and one undated. If Newton went into the box they might hear something of the history of the undated cheque. The one that was endorsed was the dated one.

HIDDEN SIGNATURE.

Counsel handed up the cheque to the judge, who showed it to the jury, remarking that the signature on the cheque had been covered over with white paper, as counsel desired that the name should not be mentioned.

On December 7, 1919, said counsel a cheque was given by "Mr. A." to Mr. Appleton, and they had discovered the way in which it was dealt with.

Sir John Simon said that would have to be proved. He did not accept it.

Counsel said he knew, from interrogatories, that it was given to Appleton, adding, "I do not care whether it was given or sent; which came originally from 'Mr. A.'

On January 6, 1920 Messrs. Appleton wrote to the bank, asking them to open an account for Mr. C. Robinson, and enclosing a specimen of his signature. No address was given, and, if the bank had collected the cheque they would have put it into the account of an unknown client, with an unknown address, merely on Appleton's request.

It did not end there. Mr. Hobbs called on the bank with a cheque for £130,000, and asked for the cash to be paid over the counter the next day. The bank knew that there was an irregularity and would not pay it, saying that they had not seen their client.

The Judge: The cheque was signed "Charles Robinson". Was it an open cheque?

Counsel said it was. The bank at first would not give it to him, but later. Hobbs came back, and, if the manager had done what he did in the first place, this fraud would never have been possible and this case would never have come into court, because the moment the bank had seen Robinson, he (Robinson) would have known that the cheque was for £150,000. Unfortunately, the bank went back on their first decision and paid the cheque presented by Hobbs, in 130 £1,000 notes.

THE BANK NOTES CLUE.

They knew what happened with these notes. By January 10 and another date in the same month, £122,000 had been paid into an account in Paris opened by Hobbs in his own name, and he cashed one of the £1,000 notes at the same time. The bank was the Anglo-South American Bank. Shortly afterwods an account was opened at the same bank by the aide-de-camp, and a sum of 90,000 francs was transferred to that account from the other. Later, Mr. Montagu Noel Newton opened an account at the same bank.

In reply to the Judge, counsel said the francs amounted to about £1,500 on the exchange.

The Judge: That is what the aid-de-camp got then?—Yes.

In February, 1923, the manager of the branch wrote to Messrs. Appleton, stating that with reference to the account of Mr. C. Robinson, it was preferred that the balance cheque should be signed by the customer. A cheque, purporting to be signed by Robinson, was given to the bank on March 29, which finally wound up the account.

Counsel said the £150,000 was intended for Robinson, and asked the jury to consider what the position would be if in fact the bank had not paid out any of the money, but still held it. Supposing the money had still been in the bank, could there be any doubt whatever that Robinson would be entitled to it.

(To be Continued.)

WATER, WATER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The New Residence of the Wilson College—the Mackichan Hall—has been for reasons unknown, supplied by the Municipality with a very limited and absolutely inadequate quantity of water; so much so, that during the last fortnight the Mackichanites have received hardly any water supply after 8. a.m. in the mornings—the supply starting never earlier than 6 a. m. Even the "Flushes' Tank" is not given enough water, with the result that for the most part, the flushes do not work properly.

It is, I believe, insanitary, and really dangerous to the health of the hundred and twenty students residing in the hostel, to have such an irregular and inadequate water-supply.

In an educational institution like ours, it is desirable, Sir, that a full-day supply of water be given.

Our hostel authorities have tried to set matters right, but have met, only with failure.

Will any of the city-fathers care to take up the matter in hand, and by redressing the grievance, oblige.—Yours etc.,

MACKICHANITE.

KEEPING GOATS, A CRIME?

STATION MASTER SUSPENDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 10.

A strange case of a Railway officials high-handedness is reported from Rutlam district, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. Aldoos, D.T.S., who has already earned the reputation of a being a strong man in his district, has on the 4th instant ordered by wire the suspension of the Station Master and one pointsman of Lunirichhe for keeping goats. The Traffic Inspector, Rutlam is ordered by wire to arrange relief for the pointsman and wire when the goats are disposed of. This is the first instance of an official of Station Master's rank is put off duty, not for any fault in the discharge of duty, but for keeping goats. According to the Agent's orders, the staff, both clerical and menial, are allowed to keep milch cattle and are further allowed to graze them free of charges in Railway yards. The action of the D. T. S. is very much resented by the staff.

It is hoped the Agent will institute a prompt inquiry into this case and strongly discountenance such vagaries on the part of his District Officer.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

tween them and the rest of the world. In that case all this talk of Hindu-Muslim Unity is superficial, absurd and hypocritical. In the course of the non-co-operation campaign, some of the Ulema cited particular 'ayats' (sections) of the Quran to prove that Muslims could enter into lawful agreement with such non-Muslims as were friendly towards them, against those who were inimically disposed towards them, brought fire and sword into the homes of the latter and otherwise injured them. Now to be frank, this kind of special pleading does not appeal to my intellect. It is not a mechanical union of this kind that will make a nation of us. What is needed is a chemical union. Are the Hindus "*Kaffirs*"? If they are, all talk of unity between Hindus and Mussalmans is absurd.

A Change of Heart.

No Mussalman or body of Mussalmans in India or outside has any legal right or authority to bind other Mussalmans. Leaders come and go: there is no one in India who can speak in the name of the whole Muslim community. The pact of Lucknow had no value or binding force unless it was accepted by Government and embodied in law. No agreement made or arrived at at a meeting of the Congress or Khilafat has any binding legal value. Anything agreed to by the present leaders or even the *Jamiat-ul-Ulema* can be questioned by any other Muslim and with even greater force by the succeeding generations. Even an agreement embodied in law or forming part of a declaration of rights is of no binding value on the future generations of Hindus and Muslims. Laws change with the law-makers. A law made to-day may be of no value 50 years hence. Under the circumstances, agreements or pacts won't take us sufficiently far. What is needed is a "change of heart." All efforts of the present generation of Muslim leaders should be directed to removing the idea that the Hindus are *Kaffirs*.

Ordinarily the relations of Hindus and Mussalmans in villages and small towns are most cordial. The present tension is the development of the last 50 years. But what has happened during the last 3 years, has beaten all record. Some people are of opinion that special efforts have been made to bring about this state of things to prove that India is unfit for Swaraj and that no further advance is safe in the matter of political reforms. In certain quarters there is a tendency to throw the entire responsibility on the officials of the foreign Government. While sharing the belief that the latter have had a hand in it, I cannot help saying that Muslim Maulvis, Maulanas and Associations have had a much larger, in fact a lion's share, in it, though of course it is not meant that the Hindus are quite innocent. The fact that wherever there have been riots between Hindus and Mussalmans, the latter have looted the former, desecrated their temples and assaulted their women, betrays the widespread diffusion of the idea that the Hindus are "*Kaffirs*", that the Muslims are in a state of war with them, and that in fighting them, their property and women are *halal* for the Muslims. There are some persons who maintain that this has been the work of *Goondas*. I say, no! The riots have been inspired by cleverer brains than those of the *Goondas*; they have been encouraged and supported by influential people. It is only the actual outrages that have been committed by *Goondas*, fanatics and poor people.

An estimable Muslim leader has propounded the theory that the fact that the Hindus are rich and the Muslims are poor, explains these riots. Assuming the explanation to be correct, how does he explain the irrebuttable fact that the poor Mussalmans do not loot their rich fellow religionists? The real explanation is that the latter are Muslims and the Hindus are *Kaffirs*. This notion has been rubbed into the mind of the Muslim masses and Muslim middle classes, by clever propagandists and influential *leaders*. It is the duty of the Muslim nationalist leaders to inaugurate and carry on an extensive propaganda to destroy this notion and to impress on the minds of their co-religionists the truth *that Hindus are not Kaffirs and that even on the occasion of fights and quarrels, their temples, their women and their property are inviolable and unassailable.*

WIDOWS & CHILD-MURDER.

A CRYING SHAME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The poor Hindu widows will bless you if you use your powerful pen to draw the attention of Government and the public to the tragedy of child murder as shown by the trials of Hindu widows in the last Criminal session of the High Court. The cruel custom of enforced widowhood exposes young, inexperienced and unfriended Hindu widows to the enticement of designing men who betray them to secret motherhood and then leave them to their fate. Early, Hindu social workers like Raja Rammohan Ray and Pandit Vidyasagar in Bengal and the late Justice Ranade and Sheth Madhavdas Rugnathdas in Bombay fought for the human rights of the unfortunate women. But Hindu orthodoxy remains unmoved. It connives at secret motherhood and subsequent child-murders by widows. Nay, the relatives themselves take such widows to a place of pilgrimage and there abet in the murder of the unwanted child. The Hindu conscience has become so callous that what seems a tragedy to a Parsee, Mahomedan, or an Englishman, is a matter of everyday routine to the Hindu. Even a great and sympathetic soul like Mahatma Gandhi is powerless before this indifference and he simply avoids this unpleasant topic in his journals. Some Hindu widows appealed to him but he remained almost silent.

Hindu social workers like Prof. Karve, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and Naniben Gajjer have done much to improve the lot of Hindu widows by giving them educational facilities. But they too are helpless to shelter a betrayed widow. She is considered a leper and is driven away if found likely to be a mother. Poona, I am told, is a home of Brahmin widows who are regular kept mistresses of designing persons of good social position. When they attain the state of motherhood, they are sent away for secret disposal of the child. This is an open secret and yet no one publicly denounces this wretched system. What is true of Poona is true of other cities more or less. Such is our Hindu moral degeneration that no effort is made to awaken our social conscience or educate social opinion. The subject is simply avoided.

The practical measure to prevent child-murder is the establishment of Widows' Maternity Homes and Foundling Homes where the unwanted children would be received and nursed. The late Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker Trivedi of Ahmedabad started two such Homes one at Pandharpur and another at Ahmedabad. They have been working for the last fifty years doing this silent social work of giving shelter to helpless, betrayed, unfriended widows from the unfeeling Hindu society. They are fed, nursed, trained and, if willing, resettled in life. Such homes are needed in all parts of the country for we get inmates from Gujarat, Rajputana, Malabar, Madras, Berar and the Central Provinces. The Pandharpur Home is known to every Hindu woman in distress. The Bombay Prarthna Samaj is managing it and as one of its humble workers under late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar I did what little I could to rehabilitate these unfortunate sisters to a life of happiness instead of letting them revert to the life of shame and misery. Unfortunately, there are still undeserved prejudices against our work among amiable Hindu friends of positions in life. So we have not much financial support. We badly want a new building. Government has promised us land, but the building will cost to about 2 to 3 lakhs. Let those who consider this social evil as a blot on Indian and not only on Hindu community and who recognise our work at Pandharpur as a practical measure to prevent this child-murder, help us with money. There are many non-denominational Charity Trusts. We have appealed to them and shall again appeal for help. Let them help us We have also appealed to Government for financial help. Our Government is becoming more and more socialistic. It is helping the League of Mercy and Salvation Army in their rescue work. Ours is an Indian Institution doing the same kind of work for over half a century. By our recent improvements introduced at the suggestion of Government mortality in our Home has come down to 43 per cent. We have lately taken one more bold step in our rescue work. We suggested to Government to send us widows convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for child-murder. Government accepted our suggestion and are sending us such convicts. We feed and train them and get them re-married. Thus we are helping Government and society in meeting this difficult social evil and I hope all charitably disposed persons will support our appeal for help to Government and the public.—Yours etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

HIGH COURT JUDGES' SALARIES.

AMENDMENT TO RULES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

In the Home Department notification dated the 4th December 1924 certain amendments to the rules relating to salaries etc. of the Judges of the High Courts are published. Under the rules previously in force, a Judge of a High Court who before his appointment to the High Court had rendered service as a Judge of a Chief Court or as a Judicial Commissioner or as Additional Judicial Commissioner of the Oudh, Sind or Central Provinces and who retired without completing the necessary period of service for pension as Judge of the High Court was only allowed to count for pension his service in the High Court, as though it were service in a Court in which he had first served. The Secretary of State in Council has now amended the rules so as to allow such a Judge to get an enhancement of the pension admissible to him under the rules applicable to the Court in which he first served. The enhancement is proportionate to the length of the service rendered by him in a High Court.

COUNCIL BILL AND T. T.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency's Office has issued the following Press Communique:—

"No allotments were made at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday the 9th December 1924, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 18 lakhs.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

Complete restoration to health

quickly results from the use of Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne. Let the cause of your suffering be any one of a dozen things, such as nervous exhaustion or debility, mental worry, premature decay, nerve shock, neuritis, anaemia, influenza, malaria, or a persistent "down and out" feeling, Dr. LALOR'S

Phosphodyne

will at once put you in good kettle. For over 60 years Phosphodyne has been the world's Tonic par excellence. In every quarter of the globe it is still supreme. Phosphodyne is inexpensive, safe and sure.

Of Chemists all over the world.

Every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle bears this Trade-mark.

FOR really good service and all-round dependability nothing can equal a B.S.A. Bicycle. Look for the "Piled Arms" trade-mark, thus making sure that your bicycle is the finest bicycle obtainable—a genuine B.S.A.

B.S.A. BICYCLES

Illustrated Booklet obtainable from:

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

Have you considered the importance of SAVING A PART OF YOUR INCOME regularly? Systematic saving of part of your income, or the failure to do so, will largely determine your ultimate financial independence and your future happiness.

Start a SAVINGS ACCOUNT today with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, with Rs. 5 or more. It gives you a helpful plan to make saving easier.

Apply for Rules.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BRITISH MARKETS.

(Continued from page 4.)

quired for. The fact that Calcutta has been strong during the week has inspired confidence here.

Prices:—First mark actuals, November-December, £43. 10s., groups. £42; red S.C.C. actuals, £41 10s.; Daisee 2, £40 10s.; Tozza 2, £43; mixed cuttings, £28. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.50 (4s. 4d.); spools, 6.63 (4s. 5d.); sacking chains, 6.63 (6 5-8d.; hessian chains 7. Chested hessians: 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 5.25 (5¼d.); 9oz. 4.81 (4 13-16d); 8oz. 4.25 (4¼d.) floorcloth, 9½oz 76in., 10.

COAL.

Cardiff, Nov. 18.—Quietness, continues to characterise most sections of the steam coal trade. Some collieries are fairly well placed for orders, but in general much more business is needed to create an upward movement in prices. Foreign consumers are still pursuing a cautious policy, but are putting forward a larger inquiry for forward shipment. On home account demand shows reviving tendencies, due to increased industrial consumption, principally in the metal trades. In the past week shipments to France, Italy, and the smaller countries have substantially expanded, due to a reduction in reparation deliveries and the French and Belgian iron and steel revival. The appreciation in the franc is now adversely affecting sales. Despite active competition with United States coal, inquiries from South America are better, due to a fall in outward freight rates. Coaling depots are taking increased supplies, while elsewhere business is moderately active.

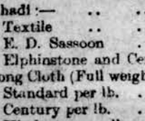
Best Admiralty large is in places well booked for a few weeks, but unsold supplies are ample at previous prices of 27s.—27s. 6d. Seconds are plentiful at irregular prices ranging from 24s. 6d.—25s. 6d. Dry coals are in good request following improvement in anthracites and at 27s. 6d. best qualities are well supported. Ordinaries meet a slow business at 24s. Monmouthshire coals are in improved demand, but with supplies heavy price improvement is retarded. Black Veins move off with fair regularity at 24s. with Western Valleys unchanged at 23s. 6d. and Eastern from 22s. 23s. 6d. Best steam smalls are scarce and firm from 16s.—17s., but good bunkers and cargo brands are plentiful and easy at 12s. 6d.—14s. 6d. A slightly better inquiry circulates for coke, with prices steady at 32s. 6d. furnace and 47s.. 6d. foundry. Patent fuel is more active at the lower prices and is quoted 25s—27s.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
Bombay, 10th December 1924.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone and Century	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	0
Century per lb.	1	6	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth (Light weight), No. 5202–5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth× Quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	6
David per lb.	1	4	6
Tata per lb.	1	5	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	9
Salita :—			
Centnry per lb.	1	5	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	5	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	13	0
Pearl and Pebaney per piece	6	14	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Rachel per piece	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	11	14	0
Hindustani	11	13	0

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION
452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-



Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:

1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-.

SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

June	12.74	—.38
July	12.74	—.39
August	12.66	—.30
September	12.56	—.30
October	12.42	—.30
November	12.34	—.30
December	12.30	—.30

Tone:—Easy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.	
December	26.95	—1.20
January	26.00	—1.20
February	25.60	—1.02
March.	25.15	—.95
April	24.85	—.85
May	24.55	—.80
June	24.05	—.85
July	23.55	—.90
August	23.30	—.90
September	22.70	—.90
October	21.85	—.90
November	19.75	—.65

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

SCINDE:—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
BENGAL:—	
Good	11.43
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
OOMRA:—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.50
BROACH:—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

CLOSING PRICES.—AMERICAN COTTON

New York, Dec. 9.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Price.	
January	22.82	—.38
March.	23.17	—.39
May	23.54	—.39
July	23.66	—.39

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—	
January	12.67 —.36
March	12.72 —.34
May	12.77 —.33
July	12.74 —.32

New York, Dec. 9.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 71,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000.
Spot Cotton at New York 23.25 —.10.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.00 —.45.

Futures at New Orleans:—

Mar.	23.10	—.40
May	23.33	—.48

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 1/2
Silver foreign mined 56 3/8.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 9.

Ferozepore Real Bold for Nov/Decr. Shipment sellers £23.
Toria paid for Jan./Feb. Shipment to Antwerp. £20 7/8.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec. Sellers £22 5/8

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Market was firm and cloth business was irregular. Yarn market was steady but quiet.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 9.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. Quoted 62/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 63.
Tone:—Firm and dear with quiet trade.
Australian Dec/Jan. Sellers 64.
Choice White Karachi Dec/Jan. Sellers 60/6
Soft Red Karachi Dec/Jan. Sellers 59/6.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with quiet trade.
Cargo, Victorian 64 paid for Feb/Mar. Shipment.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for January Shipment 60.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 10.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53	0	0	7	11	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52	0	0	7	11	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54	0	0	8	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	8	0	12	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	6	0	11	14	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	4	0	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	2	0	13	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	13	0	13	5	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74	0	0	15	2	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	71	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	69	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	65	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	66	0	0	..		
Mowrasseed	9	4	0	9	12	0
Barley	36	0	0	5	4	0
Castorseed	70	0	0	14	2	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	7	9	0			
Linseed, May	13	11	6			
Groundnuts J/F	67	8	0			
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	5	11	0			
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15D/J	15	10	0			
Caster Seed M-M	13	9	0			
Cotton Seed M-M.	5	10	0			

SEEDS AND WHEAT

London, Dec. 10

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Dec./Jan. shipment to Hull at £21½ and in Castorseed Bombay for January shipment to Hull at £24 1/4, in Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for January shipment at 60 and in Wheat, Cargo, Australian for Feb./March shipment at 64. In Wheat Parcels, Choice White Karachi arrived at 58/9 and for December shipment at 55/6.

METALS.

London, Dec. 8.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 13/16
Copper Braziers £85.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelt r 28 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 9.

Copper Standard G.M.B. best English Selected 257 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, December 10.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do.	2	60	0	0

COPPER

Bombay, December 10

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coppas, German	3/4	64	12	9
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchseka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		57	8	0
" to 1		58	0	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 10

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	14	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	14	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	13	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	13	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	13	6
Satters	No. 10 1/4	0	13	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	9
	No. 42—2	1	9	6
	No. 20	1	2	0
	No. 32	1	5	6

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste Lunger Rs. 72.
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste Cow Rs. 74.
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste I. P. Rs. 70.
Congo Red Rs. 1-10.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8.
Methyl Violet Rs. 2-12.
Victoria Blue Rs. 2-8.
Sulphur Black As. 15.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2-8.
Melachite Green Rs. 2-12.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-8.
Hematine Xls Rs. 1-4.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fast Red Rs. 5-8.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Quotations are:—
Healds Cotton Rs. 1-8.
Healds Elastic Rs. 22.
Reeds As. 3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8-8.
Bandings Rim Scroll Rs. 1-7.
Bandings Tubular Rs. 2-3.
Bandings Spindle Rs. 1-12.
Bobbins Slubbing Rs. 22-8.
Bobbins Rovings Rs. 22.
Bobbins Ring Twist 5in. Rs. 8.
Bobbins Conical 5in. Rs. 7-8.
Bobbins Weft 5 3/8in. Rs. 6.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
December Sellers 21 3.
Jan./Mar. Sellers 21/3.
Jun/July. Sellers 18/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jun/July Sellers 18/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jun/July Sellers 18/6.
Tone:—Dull.

CUBAN SUGAR.

London, Dec. 8.

Cuban Sugar Feb./Mar. Sellers 15.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 9.

Karachi Dec/Jan. Sellers 40.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 9th December, 1924.

Cotton	20435	Bales.
Wheat	19608	Cwts.
Linseed	6448	"
Rapeseed etc.	65	"
Bingellyseed	8485	"
Poppyseed	79	"
Groundnuts	13692	"
Castor seed	1287	"
Rice	8243	"
Myrabollams	1945	"
Cottonseed	23752	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	2542	"
Tuwar	1327	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1104	"
Bajri	6775	"
Coal	1743	Tons

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

The depression from Gujerat lies this morning over the Punjab. It caused widespread rain in the Punjab, Rajputana and in the West of the United Provinces and Central India with local falls in Kasumir, Central India and the East and West of the Central Provinces.

A few falls also occurred in Mysore and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Jhansi and Bareilly one inch; Mukteshwar one and a half; Dehra Dun three; Massoorie and Dalhousie two; Ludhiana and Dharampore one; Hisar one and a half; Sialkot three; Lahore two and Shrinagar, Kutal and Indore three-quarters.

The temperature is low in Baluchistan and Rajputana.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Rajputana and extension in the east of the United Provinces.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle, Ballia District, week ending 28th November 1924:—There was no change worth mentioning in the weather throughout the week. Rabi sowing is almost finished but in low lands such as in Daube and Garha Pargana of this district sowing is going on and will continue till the 2nd week of December. Those cultivators who have finished their sowing work are engaged in weeding of the crop. After a week or so in some places of the district irrigation work will commence. Market rate is going up except in the case of rice which is going down. There is no complaint of animal disease, etc.

Eastern Circle, Fyzabad District, week ending 27th November: Transplanted paddy and Juar are being harvested. Irrigation of wheat is in progress. Sugarcane is generally poor in the district. Malaria in a virulent form still continues in the district.—A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, December 9.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.936	inches
Temperature of Air	74.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 2	"
Dew Point	66 9	"
Relative humidity of Air	74%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2 4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81 8	"
Minimum " "	71.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, NW, N.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	119	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day Month.	Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft	in.	Dec.	h.	m	ft	in
W.	10	10	28	26	0	10	4	52	20	0
		23	26	28	3		16	38	16	5
Th.	11	11	4	26	1	11	5	27	19	8
		0		28	6		17	10	16	
F.	12	11	36	26	1	12	6	1	19	6
		..		..			17	2	16	2
Sat.	13	14	58	26	5	13	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	14	8	22	25	10	14	2	35	20	8
		21	32	26	8		14	57	17	6
M.	15	1	28	28	3	15	7	42	19	6
		13	16	25	7		19	14	17	6
Tu.	16	1	59	27	11	16	8	20	19	9
		13	51	25	3		19	44	17	8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 11 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN U. S. A.

The following cables setting forth current economic conditions in the United States have been received by the Office of the United States Trade Commissioner, Bombay:—

"Increased demand for merchandise materializing but progress slow and uneven. Production of many industries below normal since April although credit conditions show favourable improvement. Money conditions are unchanged. The general trade is improving with sales of Department stores etcetera considerably increased. Building is active. Freight loadings high. General improvment fairly satisfactory. European trade revival increased consumption results. Economic betterment outweighing increased competition. Gold imports are decreasing while European financial requirements are expected to draw heavily on America's credit resources. French and Swedish loans heavily over subscribed. Balance between agricultural and other industries better equalized. Wheat dol. 1.55 per bushel. Crop slightly sub-normal but especially high grade flour exports encouraging. Prices higher Corn crop decreased. Moderate European demand for limited exportable surplus. Rye prices up. Europe taking United States surplus. Cotton yield reported 13,000,000 bales. High prices are being maintained and exports are gratifying. Increased number of textile mills re-opening. Operations North-South very optimistic nevertheless industry much below normal. Production cost stiff and retrenchment is imperative. Some mills are reducing wages. Automobile prices are steady and sales are well sustained Stocks are not increasing. Rubber: America consuming three-fourths of world's supply. Prices 1924 fares based partly 20 per cent rubber, present price 35 cents. Canned goods market active, prices firm. The German demand is increasing. Iron steel gradually reviving. Prices of construction steel are slightly advanced Blast furnaces increased. October output 16 per cent over September. Steel ingot production gained 10 per cent. Tin market steady stocks low. The activity in oil stocks reflects confidence petroleum industry. Hardware trade advancing. Total exports United States October dol. 522,700,000. Total imports dol. 310,400,000. Total exports to India 3,370,000 and the total imports from India to United States for the month of October dol 8,450,000. Total exports to Ceylon in the United States for October dol. 205,000, and the total imports from Ceylon into the United States for the same month dol. 2,780,000

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 10.

Silvio Pellico, Anjles, Trieste.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 11.

Clan Macwhirtle Westropp Marmagoa.
Vigo, Rowntru, Hull.
Kilna, Anderson, Bangkok.
Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.
Dromer Castle, Linkiater, Dunkirk.
Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Dec. 10.

Steamer Bankura, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Jeevangir for Jeddah.

S. S. Silvio Pellico:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Silvio Pellico, 3,330 tons, Captain Angles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Macwhirtle:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macwhirtle, 3,757 tons, Captain J. G. Westropp, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S. S. Vigo:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Vigo 3,243 tons, Captain G. Rowntru, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dromer Castle:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Dromer Castle, 3,190 tons, Captain H. Linklater, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer Aungban, 3,066 tons, Captain T. Taylor, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Skuld:—The F. E. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H. Hansen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Argenfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards.
2 China 4173 Aden 13/12, M M & Co.
6 Crawford Castle N F NF, Ralli Bros.
8 Clan Urquhart, Tuticorin 12/12 J F Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
11 Genoa, Genoa 13/12, M Pallana.
12 Constafels, 3078, K'chi, NF, L Edward and Co.
15 Margha 5691 Havre 12/12 M M and Co.
17 Registan, 2615, Dunkirk, 16/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cape Cross, 2986, Rangoon, NF, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Basreh, 12/12, M M and Co.
6 Pasha 3196 Cal. 10/12 T M & Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
10 and 11, Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 14/12, S S N Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara 3307 Rangoon N F. M M and Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12—M M & Co
SILVEIRA F—3 Dec. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi, 1331, Gulf, NF, S Hassum and Co.
D & E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
F Garmula, 3234, NF, NF, M M and Co.
K Bahaduri, 829 NF, NF, B S N Co.
N Chakrata, 3602, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 10.

S. S. Vigo for Hull:—500 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Genova for Genoa:—1,200 cwts. Groundnuts, Ralli Bros. 50 cwts Cashew Natural, Amin and Sons, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S. S. Margha for Hull:—1,440 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros., 2,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—14 bundles woollen carpets, E Aganoff.

For Havre:—165 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 391 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S. S. Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—105 cwts Gum Olibanum, B Meyer and Co, 2,000 cwts Gingelliyseed, K M Nathoo, 3,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 605 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 35 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd. 165 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 1,045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 100 bale scotton, Kilachand Dewchand and C Ltd.

S. S. Constafels for Hamburg:—1,215 cwts Ajowan seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 27 cwts Gum Kadaya, C Jivanlal and Co, 60 cwts Mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 402 cwts Poppy seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 3,562 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, L Ebramji, 6 cwts Cardamoms, N C Bhesania and Co, 52½ cwts Gum Kadaya, F Kooverji and Co, 41 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S. S. China for London:—5 bales Cow Hides Raw, H Laljee and Co.

S. S. Dramore Castle for Dunkirk:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 7,400 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Argenfels for Rotterdam:—1,999 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros, 95 bales Akund Cotton, B Meyer and Co, 2,000 cwts Groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—4,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 1,384 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 1,250 cwts Myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 2,660 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Alps Maru for Nagoya:—7 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd. 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 110 bales cotton, G V Lanka, 52 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—47 cwts Red Raisins, Pragjee Naranjee.

S. S. Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S Hakodata Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

S. S. Dongola for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 10.

S. S. Vinstra, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd from Antwerp:—12 drums dyeing materials, 510 casks dyeing materials, 86 kegs dyeing materials, 40 cans dyeing materials, 50 cases dyeing materials, 20 barrels dyeing materials, 150 barrels dyes dry, 150 kegs dyes dry, 39 drums dyes dry, 1,033 cases dyes dry, 20 casks chrome Alum, 28 casks dyes paste, 96 cases dyes paste, 506 kegs dyes paste, 25 kegs Hyrosulphite of soda, 30 kegs Nitrate of soda, 100 cases Bicarbonate of Ammonia, 75 cases Brandy, 20 cases colour, 55 cases washing blue, 53 cases Tissues, 110 cases window glass, 75 cases Rivets, 3,500 Vegetable Oil, 37 cases Yellow Metal Sheeting, 30 cases Nails, 17 cases syrup, 64 cases Aniline colours, 136 casks Aniline colours, 16 casks Aniline dyes, 250 cases Aniline dyes, 25 bales cotton materials, 200 D/bags Farina, 200 coils Wire, 937 Reels Wire, 1,145 pieces Angles, 465 bundles Angles, 2,562 bundles steel rods, 595 bundles Hoops, 400 bundles Copper Sheets, 5,230 bundles Steel Sheets, 2,388 bundles Steel Bars, 24,804 pieces Steel Bars, 164 pieces Steel Plates, 929 pieces Tees, 1,613 pieces Joists, 780 zinc Plates.

From Gothenburg:—314 rolls Paper, 361 bales paper, 28 packages nails, 2,540 kegs nails, 230 bundles steel, 141 cases steel Hinges, 1,872 cases Matches, 57 casks Wood Tar

From Christiania:—454 rolls paper, 914 bales paper, 525 kegs nails, 65 cases preserves, 200 cases matches, 25 cases milk.

S. S. Garmulla, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. from Sydney:—1,606 tons, Coal, 42 casks Tallow, 22 cases Drippings, 18 cases Biscuits, 874 cases Jam.

From Melbourne:—370 casks Tallow, 216 bags Chaff, 220 bags Flour, 12 packages Fruit, 33 cases Fruit, 20 cases Jam, 25 cases Peaches, 111 cases Drippings, 296 cases Milk,

S S. Meerkirk, Agents E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, from Hamburg:—330 cases Slates, 20 cases Salammoniac, 21 cases Wire Netting, 22 cases Tinware, 24 cases Padlocks, 22 cases Brass Tumblers, 17 cases Cottons, 32 cases Lampware, 212 cases Beer, 25 cases Notions, 2,285 kegs nails, 300 coils Iron wire, 200 bundles Faggot Steel, 61 crates Glass Bottles, 340 casks Coppe rSulphite, 100 bags Epsom salt, 686 drums Magnesium Chloride, 30 bales paper.

From Antwerp:—17 pkages tiles, 64 crates Tiles, 102 cases Tiles, 115 bags Tiles, 107 bags China clay 2,720 casks China Clay, 20 cases Glue, 29 cases Tissues, 840 cases Window Glass, 10 cases Mineral Water, 324 cases Panel Pins, 16 cases Wire Netting, 179 cases Glass ware, 7 bales Silk yarn, 249 bundles Hoops, 500 bundles Steel Sheets, 335 pieces Steel Plates, 1,788 pieces Steel Bars.

From Rotterdam:—169 drums White Lead, 25 drums Chemical of zinc, 30 drums Beer 275 cases Beer, 13 cases Liquors, 40 cases Eau de Cologne, 122 cases Wine, 25 cases Nuts, 150 cases Schnapps, 20 cases Cottons, 33 cases Hardware, 14 cases Trimmings, 95 cases Gin, 310 cases Cheese, 58 cases Fittings, 54 cases Earthenware, 125 cases Maize Starch 25 cases Salad Oil, 30 cases Toys, 40 D/bags Soda Ash, 1,250 bags Soda Ash, 395 D/bags Rivets, 217 bags Rivets, 50 bags Potatoes, 2,504 bags Farina, 40 D/bags Screw Bolts, 30 bags Dextrine, 40 bags Sulphate of Alumina, 45 casks Sulphate of Alumina, 538 bales paper, 1,417 bales Straw Boards, 23 bales pickers, 15 kegs, Tartaric Acid, 15 geks Salammoniac, 295 kegs Paint, 530 reels Wire, 500 bundles wire, 2,175 bundles Hoops, 999 bundles tubes, 1,258 pieces Tubes, 65 pieces Steel Bars, 92 pieces Steel Plates, 788 drums Sodium Sulphide, 400 bottles Acetic Acid, 800 barrels Asphalt, 1,000 bags Carraway seed, 40 casks Sugar of Lead, 300 casks China clay, 200 casks Bicarbonate of soda, 100 cases candles.

For Karachi:—37 bales cottons, 15 bags Googar.

S. S. Genova, Agents Marittima Italiana from Genoa:—25 bales silk yarn, 69 cases silk yarn, 20 cases Hemp Twine, 40 cases condensed milk, 630 cases cotton goods, 39 cases Preserves, 191 cases Vermouth, 48 cases Alimentary paste, 44 cases cotton and silk goods, 124 cases cotton and woollen goods, 60 cases Aniline colours, 80 casks Aniline colours, 20 barrels Aniline colours, 284 barrels Flooring Tiles, 200 bags Almonds.

From Naples:—476 bags Almonds, 1,400 bags Potatoes, 11,666 baskets potatoes.

From Port Said:—10 bales paper, 20 bags beans, 600 bags

THE NEW INDIAN SOAPS FOR THE INDIANS.

MANY WHO HAVE TRIED MYSORE SANDAL AND JASMINE SOAPS made in India tell us that we ought to say more than we do about their wonderful qualities, but these supreme soaps will tell their own stories if you will only buy one cake and test it to-day.

No words can convey a complete idea of the soft caressing lather which cleanses and beautifies; of the scent which leaves a charming and elusive fragrance.

MYSORE SANDAL AND JASMINE SOAPS made by the Mysore Government Soap Factory are undoubtedly the finest achievement on soap making science. They have been made specially to suit the Indian Taste and Condition.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS OF

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For Surveying, Engineering & Drawing Instruments such as Theodolites Engineer's Model Dumpy and Precision Level, Zeiss Level, Levolites, Prismatic compasses, Levelling Staves, Staves Papers, etc.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Winsor and Newton's Oil Colour Tubes, Brushes, Paletten, Stencilling, Pen Painting and oil colour boxes, Stencilling Designs and colour boxes from Ans. 8 to Rs. 50.

Ferro Prussiate Papers and Linen, Ferro Gallic Papers and Linen, Tracing Papers, Traeing Cloth, sectional Tracing Cloth and papers, sectional papers in sheets and Pads.

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Telegraphic Address "DEPICTMENT" **J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,** Tele. No. 25598.

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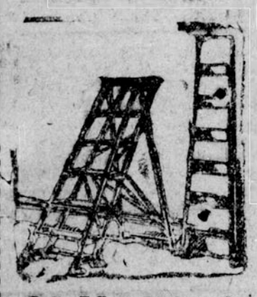
A copy of Surveying and Drawing Instruments will be sent Free on Application.

SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS



These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2¾ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. Al moving parts are rivetted.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY,

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"WELL-KNOWN"

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches—Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandawa, Ahmedabad, Balsar Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE "DISGRACEFUL" LETTER

DR. SUBRAMANIAM'S CASE FOR HOME RULE

A SEVERE INDICTMENT OF BRITISH RULE.

The death of Dr. S. Subramaniam Iyer, which took place the other day, recalls his famous letter to President Wilson, in which he made out a case for self-Determination for India. In 1917 when Lord Pentland threatened action against Mrs. Besant he replied that he would avail himself of all constitutional remedies open to him to get the action reversed. Then came the internment of Mrs. Besant, Wadia and Arundale, Sir Subramania Iyer organised meetings and wrote letters to the press." He depicted the true of affairs i a letter when he managed to place in President Wilson's hands through Mr. Hotchener, an American journalist who was on a visit to Adyar.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

We reproduce below the text of the letter:—

The following is the text of the letter:—

Madras, India, 24th June, 1917.

To His Excellency, President Wilson.

Honoured Sir,

I address this letter to you as Honorary President of the Home Rule League in India, an organisation voicing the aspirations of a United India as expressed through the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. These are the only two bodies in India to-day which truly represent the political ideals of that Nation of more than three hundred million people, because the only bodies created by the people themselves.

Over five thousand delegates of these two popular assemblies met at their annual convention in Lucknow last December, and they unanimously and co-jointly agreed upon identical Resolutions, asking His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, to issue a proclamation announcing that it is the aim and intention of British policy to confer Self-Government on India at an early date, to grant democratising reforms, and to lift India from the position of a Dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the Self-Governing Dominions.

While these Resolutions, Honoured Sir, voiced India's aspirations, they, also expressed her loyalty to the Crown. But, though many months have elapsed Great Britain has not yet made any official promise to grant our country's plea. Perhaps this is because the Government is too fully occupied with the heavy responsibility of the War.

IMMEDIATE HOME RULE.

But it is the very relationship of the Indian Nationalist Movement to the War that urges the necessity for an immediate promise of Home Rule—Autonomy for India, as it would result in an offer from India of at least five million men in three months for service at the front, and of five million more in another three months.

India can do this because she has a population of three hundred and fifteen millions—three times that of the United States, and almost equal to the combined population of all the Allies. The people of India will do this, because then they would be free men and not slaves.

At present we are a subject Nation, held in chains, forbidden by our alien rulers to express publicly our desire for the ideals presented in your famous War Message: ". . . . . the liberation of peoples, the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their ways of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty".

Even as conditions are, India has more than proved her loyalty to the allies. She has contributed freely and generously both blood and treasure in France, in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, and elsewhere. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for India, said: "There are Indian troops in France to this day; their gallantry, endurance, patience and perseverance, were shown under conditions new and strange to them." Field-Marshall Lord French said: "I have been much impressed by the initiative and resources displayed by the Indian troops." The London "Times" said concerning the fall of Baghdad: "It should always be remembered that a very large proportion of the forces which General Maude has guided to victory are Indian regiments. The cavalry which hung on the flanks and demoralised the Turkish army and chased it to the confines of Baghdad must have been almost exclusively Indian cavalry. The infantry which bore months of privation and proved in the end masters of the Turks, included Indian units, which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli and Egypt."

If Indian soldiers have achieved such splendid results for the Allies while slaves, how much greater would be their power if inspired by the sentiments which can arise only in the souls of free men—men who are fighting not only for their own liberties but for the liberties of mankind! The truth is that they are now sacrificing their lives to maintain the supremacy of an alien Nation which uses that supremacy to dominate and rule them against their will.

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that the official Government in India utterly failed to get a response to its recent appeal to Indians to volunteer for military service. Only five-hundred men came forward out of a possible thirty million.

It is our earnest hope that you may be completely convert England to your ideals of world liberation that together you will make it possible for India's millions to lend assistance in this war.

MISRULE AND OPPRESSION IN INDIA.

Permit me to add that you and other leaders have been kept in ignorance of the full measure of misrule and oppression in India. Officials of an alien nation speaking a foreign tongue, force their will upon us; they grant themselves exorbitant salaries and large allowances; they refuse us education; they sap us of our wealth; they impose crushing taxes without our consent; they cast thousands of our people into prisons for uttering patriotic sentiments—prisons so filthy that often the inmates die from loathesome diseases.

A recent instance of misrule is the imprisonment of Mrs. Annie Besant, that noble Irish woman who has done so much for India. As set forth in the accompanying statement signed by eminent legislators, editors, educators and pleaders, she had done nothing except carry on a law-abiding and constitutional propaganda of reforms; the climax being her internment, without charges and without trial, shortly after printing and circulating your War Message.

I believe His Majesty the King, and the English Parliament are unaware of these conditions, and that, if they can be informed, they will order Mrs. Besant's immediate release.

A mass of documentary evidence, entirely reliable corroborative and explanatory of the statements in this letter, is in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hotchner, who would esteem it a privilege to place it at your disposal. I have entrusted this letter to them because it would never have been permitted to reach you by mail. They are loyal Americans, editors authors and lecturers on educational and humanitarian subjects, who have been deeply interested in the welfare of India. They have sojourned here off and on during the last ten years, and so have been eye-witnesses to many of the conditions herein described. They have graciously consented to leave their home in India in order to convey this letter to you personally in Washington.

Honoured Sir, the aching heart of India cries out to you, whom we believe to be an instrument of God in the reconstruction of the world.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) SUBRAMANIAM.

Knight Commandor Indian Empire, Doctor of Laws;
Honorary President of the Home Rule League in India;
Co-Founder of the National Congress of India in 1885;
Retired Judge and frequently Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras.

"DISGRACEFUL."

The letter was made over to His Majesty's Government through the British Ambassador at Washington. The Secretary of State characterised the letter as "disgraceful". Sir S. Subramania Iyer as a protest against the insult returned his titles and insignia to the Government.

When Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu visited Madras in connection with the Reforms Enquiry Lord Chelmsford questioned Dr. Subramaniam severely with regard to the latter's letter to President Wilson and got a spirited reply. In Dr. Subramania Iyer's own words it was a "stormy interview."

STOMACH TROUBLES.

Their Causes and The Tonic Remedy.

Lots of people abuse their stomach. They eat too much, use indigestible food, many of them swallow quantities of alcohol thinking that this will help digestion.

Nothing could be more stupid and wrong. Alcohol does not help the stomach; on the contrary it makes digestion more difficult, a fact which is recognized now by scientists and doctors all over the world. The only right way to remedy matters is to begin to treat the stomach properly by care as to diet and by giving it fresh strength by means of tonic treatment—the treatment which is best supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If you have indigestion, gas in the stomach sour stomach, belching, or heartburn, if your appetite is poor or you cannot eat substantial nourishing food without distress, just give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a short trial and you will be surprised how quickly improvement will set in. The first thing noticeable usually is an increased desire for food—you begin to look forward with pleasure to meal times, you sleep better at night, your nerves become calmer and stronger, and a general sense of comfortable well-being takes the place of irritability and depression. By degrees as the blood stream becomes more and more enriched and strengthened by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the whole system gains strength, lost weight is made up, you are no longer uncomfortably conscious of your stomach because a properly functioning stomach only makes itself noticeable when it is healthily hungry at the right periods for meals. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

No new and untried remedy, but the world's most famous blood and nerve tonic for over five-and-thirty years, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are obtainable from chemists everywhere, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM

Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Easiest, best and the cheapest in the world. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. Chodavaram (District Visagapatam.)

ASK FOR **SERRAVALLO'S TONIC** BARK & IRON WINE

It will be found INVALUABLE by the over-wrought business man and the busy house-wife, while, its remarkable palatability renders it a general FAVOURITE with Children.

Over 10.000 Medical Testimonials

J. Serravallo
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Sold by Chemists & Stores

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The Invincible Crush for all

BLOOD DISEASES

Suraballi Kasaya

Purifies the Blood
Gives tone to the Nerves and Muscles
Invigorates the System
Restores Strength and Energy.

Use Freely—No Restrictions Imposed.

One bottle at our Store Re. 1-8, per V P. P. Rs. 2-5.

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Telegrams: "Physician." Telephone: 2715, Cal.

29, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA.

A Famous Family Medicine

GOOD HEALTH, no doubt, is often a heritage, but it is just as often a matter of cultivation.

Many healthy families have not been endowed with exceptionally strong constitutions and the fact that their members keep remarkably free from disease and live to a good old age is largely due to the sensible way in which they attend to questions of health.

They keep their digestive organs in good order. Any sign of stomach trouble or constipation is immediately dealt with by means of the World's Family Medicine.

Keep a box of Beecham's Pills in the house and make use of them whenever your health or that of any member of the family needs attention.

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each.

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To Smokers

Imperial Specials

REDUCED IN PRICE to

Re. 1 per tin of 50.

SAVE YOUR SEALS

ONE RED SEAL similar to facsimile shewn in each corner is packed in every Tin of 50 Cigarettes.

FIVE Empty 10's Packet FRONTS will be accepted as the equivalent of one Seal.

Choose Your Present and Post Your Seals and Packet Fronts to Post Box 601, Calcutta.

Collectors are recommended to send their Seals and Packet Fronts by Registered Post.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Popular "His Master's Voice" Records

December, 1924

12-inch Plum Label, Rs. 4-12

"MADAME POMPADOUR"
(*Leo Fall*)
MAYFAIR ORCHESTRA
C, 1141 Selection, Parts 1 & 2
C. 1142 BAKER AND HILLIARD "Joseph" / BROWNING MUMMERY "Carnival Time"
BROWNING MUMMERY AND HILLIARD
C, 1143 Love's Sentry / By the light of the Moon

12-inch Plum Label, Rs. 4-12
ERNEST HASTINGS (Humorous)
C, 1156 Perverted Placards / Song of the Ford

10-inch Plum Label, Rs. 3-8
GILBERT CHILDS ("Co-Optimists")
B. 1801 The Blackest Man I know / To think such things should happen in Old England

For particulars of the Celebrity and Instrumental Records issued in December, see other notices appearing in this paper during the month.

10-inch Plum Label, Rs. 3-8

"HAWAIIAN MUSIC"
B, 897 Waiu Lulilili March / Kai Mala o ka Maoli—Medley March
B, 4562 Beautiful Hawaii March / Hawaiian Twilight—Fox Trot

"DANCE MUSIC"
THE ROMAINE ORCHESTRA
B, 1792 Brown Skin Baby Love—Fox Trot / Say it with a Ukulele—Fox Trot
B, 1880 Sixty seconds every minute—Fox Trot / You'll never get to Heaven—Fox Trot
B, 1881 Lazy—Fox Trot / Lips—Fox Trot
JACK HYLTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA
B, 1875 Sappho—Five-Step / My time is your time—Fox Trot
GARBER-DAVIS ORCHESTRA
B, 1883 Waitin' around—Fox Trot / BENSON ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO. / Wait'll you see my Gal—Fox Trot

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, Ltd.
CALCUTTA No. 354 BOMBAY

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SALE

DUNLOP CLIPPER CORD TYRES.

Size	Prices. Rs.	as.	FRESH STOCK	Size	Prices. Rs.	as.
700×80	31	12		810×90	51	6
710×90	40	10		815×105	59	4
760×90	47	6		875×105	64	6
765×105	55	0		30 ×3½	37	12

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Size	Prices	FRESH STOCK	Size	Prices
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765×105	54-12		895×135	107-0
815×105	59-0		33 ×4s/s	68-12

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